SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1878.

BOMBAY.

THE FANCY BAZAAR.—This is the concluding day of the Bazaar. It will open at 5 p.m. in the Town Hall. There will be an auction sale by an amateur auctioneer. Admission will be free.

CONCERT, TOWN HALL.—A concert will be given in the Town Hall on Friday afternoon, commencing at half-past 5 o'clock, in behalf of the Organ Fund. Several favourite and accomplished amateurs will sing on this occasion.

LODGE RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA.—A funeral Lodge in memory of the late Rt. Wor. Bros. Rustamjee Jamsetjee Nadershaw and Rastamjee Cowasjee Badhurjee will be held this evening at 6 p.m. precisely, at the Masonic Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla. All Freemasons wishing to join in the ceremony are earnestly invited.

THE HIGH COURT.—We were desirous of publishing a report of the proceedings before Mr. Justice Pinhey at the High Court yesterday, and should have been able to do so had certain young barristers managed to find seats elsewhere than *on* the Reporters' table. As it was, our representative was effectually prevented from seeing or hearing what was going on.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment, N. I.; at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Hermann	Kuhner
Overture	Man-chaftan Bord	Suppe
Valse	Artus Klange	Gung'l
Quadrille	Auf Der Moldan	Koob'loch
Valse	Novellen	Gung'l
Galop	Violet	Lamont

GAMBLERS.—Nuthoo Suckoo and ten others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Coombarwada. They were all adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 5 each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Nathia Coosbaba, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three separate charges of theft of property belonging to three different parties, consisting of silk *sarrees* and other wearing apparel, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment, and further to receive twenty-five stripes.

NEW POLICE CONSTABLES.—Two Europeans, named Ansell and Bartley, the former recently in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, and the latter a turnkey in the Debtors' Jail, have been appointed constables in the Bombay Police Force, in consequence of two vacancies occurring by Mr. Inspector O'Connor having been transferred to the G. I. P. R. Police and Mr. Constable Howard having applied to be transferred to his original appointment in the Ordnance Department.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE arrived at Indore on Thursday evening from Bombay. He was received at the Indore station by His Highness Maharajah Holkar and Sir Henry Daly. The preparations at the railway station for the arrival of the distinguished visitor took the usual form of red cloth and bunting. The only novelty was a single device in gold letters—terse and emphatic—"God help us." Whether this was intended as an earnest prayer, or designed rather as an ejaculation due to astonishment at the sight of His Excellency, it is impossible to say.—*Pioneer.*

THE poor people of the Deccan who had disposed of their vessels and cooking utensils during the famine for a small sum of money, have now commenced to buy them again, consequently many cart-loads of copper vessels are sent daily from this place to the neighbouring villages. The prices of these commodities have risen in consequence of the demand for them.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE hear from Secunderabad that Sir Richard and Lady Meade have removed into the Bolarum Residency, where it is intended that they should remain for some time. Sir Salar Jung has made great reductions in the Police Department—the beginning of extensive reductions which the Minister is bent on introducing into the Nizam's territories. A large number of police officers of various grades and departments have been cast adrift, and the Minister is besieged with memorials and petitions from those who are without employment on account of the reductions which have been made. We hope that as little hardship as possible will accompany these dismissals, and that the poor people may be otherwise provided for.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers who arrived by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.'s steam-ship *Assam*, Commander R. Stewart, which sailed from Melbourne on the 24th ultimo and arrived at Bombay yesterday:—

A de Susi
Mr and Mrs Russell
Mr and Mrs White
Mr Leishman
Mr and Mr Inglis
Mr J Bullen
Mr and Mrs Gibson
Mr and Mrs Cuthbertson
Mr N Cuthbertson
Mr C Cuthbertson
Mr Hawker
Mr Bell

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present:—Dr. Blaney, chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Captain Morland, Messrs. Mathew and Kirkham, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., and M. A. Rogay, and Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Rughunath Narayen Khote. Sanction was given to the taking up of several pieces of ground for street improvement. Sanction was also given to the payment of Rs. 793 for the cost of an apparatus for the 42 inch pipe testing-machine (made at the municipal work shops) for the Tulsi Water Works. The Municipal Commissioner reported that the result of an adjustment by the Chief Accountant of the stock accounts of the different departments of the municipality for 1877 showed a net book profit of Rs. 24,714. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, the Council accepted the tender of Jaffer Tyebjee for the supply of 72 tons of dammer at Rs. 3-2-0 per cwt. The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer, requesting sanction to the asphalting of foot-paths in Rampart Row from the Waverley Hotel to Nanabhoy Lane and those in Church Gate Street as well as around the Cathedral, the whole covering an area of 46,000 square feet. Mr. Braham proposed to use the artificial asphalte, of which he had laid a sample last year in the Parell road, remarking that a large saving would be the result. Mr. Mathew was of opinion the Council ought to be assured that the invention was a useful one, and that the stuff would wear well; and at his suggestion, the matter was referred to the works committee. The Chairman read a list of twenty-three tenders which had been received for the roof of the Malabar Hill reservoir, stating that the Municipal Commissioner recommended the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. After some discussion (which the Reporters of the Press were requested not to notice) the matter was referred to the works committee for consideration and report before the next meeting. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was added to the works committee. Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 60,000, excesses on some heads over the estimated quantities in four of the contracts for the improvement of the water supply and the construction of the surface drainage works. Mr. Walton explained that the items were capable of being adjusted on the completion of the works, with the exception of two or three for which separate supplemental estimates were in course of preparation and would be presented to the Council as soon as possible. Rs. 175 were sanctioned for the purchase of ten extra casks of disinfecting powder required for the Health Department, in consequence of the breaking out since the 1st instant of cholera in Camateepoora. The Council separated after disposing of some minor matters.

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS.

IN witnessing the performances of the Royal Illusionists at the Framjee Institute, one naturally exclaims, "Can such things be and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?" Kellar is admitted by all to be the greatest master of his art that ever visited this city. The performances of other magicians leave the mode of operating so exposed, that if the audience does not see how the trick is done, there is something which affords a clue; not so, however, with the tricks of Kellar and Cunard. Kellar is particularly clean in his operations, there are no suggestive wires, no delicate machinery, no concealment of person or object. He stands upon the stage without screen of any kind, and performs seeming impossibilities. Kellar is not a professional "jokist." He does not need to distract the attention of his audience, as his skill enables him to defy their sense of sight. The marvellous canary-cage trick is one which utterly deceived the eyes. The secret of this clever performance is the talk of all who have witnessed it.

EVERYONE has heard of the Indian student's famous definition of a Bheel, but the following eccentric answers from Madras appear to be new. One of the Civil Engineering College students, when asked by the examiner in engineering what plant is required to turn out 10,000 bricks per diem, replied that in India teak was the plant always used, whilst in England oak was invariably employed. Another candidate for an overseer's certificate, who however was not a College student, on being asked, what was the *ruling gradient* of a road, replied that the chief *ingredient* was gravel.

BOMBAY RACES—1878.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1878.

STEWARDS.

F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.
Col. M. W. Willoughby.
Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.
Donald Graham, Esq.
T. M. Filgate, Esq.
P. Benn, Esq.

THE attendance to witness the races this evening was not so good as on previous occasions. This may no doubt be accounted for, because of the monster meeting that took place in Wilson's Circus to protest against certain provisions of the New Licence Bill, and also that the annual ball given by the Byculla Club was fixed for to-night. There were four events set down on the card, and the first, the Galloway Handicap, was the most interesting. The winner turning up in Dutchman, ridden in his usual excellent style by Hackney, just beating the two others by a length, the latter making a dead heat for second place. Hackney was a second time successful, with Shab Rook, in scoring the Sensation Handicap. The Bombay Hunt Steeplechase, which is generally a very exciting event, unfortunately turned out a very hollow affair, through the fall of Touchstone at the stone wall, but we are glad to say that Mr. Elliott did not receive any serious hurt. It was feared some short time ago, that the race would fall through, but Mr. Wilson, the enterprising and sport-loving proprietor of the Great World Circus, promised to run a horse for it. The horse he intended to run however went wrong, but sooner than fail in his word, he started another colt he had purchased in Adelaide, and which had not received a week's training. That he is the making of a grand steeplechaser, the way he took his fences proved; but he was quite unfit to win the race, even had he not fallen over on to Touchstone when the latter fell at the stone wall. Landlord, being now alone, took all his jumps in a leisurely manner, and cantered in. Those two old platers Merrylegs and Lachin did battle once again, and the latter, after a well-fought race, carried off the Turf Club Handicap, Ivanhoe, the Derby winner, being beaten off a good way though receiving weight.

"Galloway Handicap."—For all Galloways, with Rs. 400 from the Fund, on the same terms as above. Race 1½ Mile.

			st	lb		
H H Aga Khan's	c a g	Judge Advocate	9	0	Rowjee	2
Major Crosbie's	g a h	Dutchman	9	0	Hackney	1
Mr Maunsell Plydell's	c a h	Kamil	7	4		0

After one false start they got well way, Kamil rushing to the front, three lengths ahead of Dutchman and two between the latter and Judge Advocate. After passing the mile post the latter crept up, passed the other two and took the lead. But after the first turn home Dutchman was sent along, and a pretty race home between the three ensued, but eventually Dutchman was landed the winner, a length separating him from the other two, who made a dead heat for second place. Time—3-2.

"Sensation Handicap."—Rs. 350 from the Fund. Entrance 1 G. M. 1 G. M. for accepting. ¾ mile.

			st	lb		
Major Crosbie's	g a g	Grey Jacket	7	7	Ahmed	0
Major Crosbie's	c a c	Shah Rook	9	0	Hackney	0
Mr Walter's	b a h	Dreadnought	8	10	Walker	1
Capt Scourfield's	g a g	Sportsman	8	0	Donaldson	2

This being only a three quarter mile spin, the whole four kept pretty well together till the last quarter of a mile from home when Shap Rook forged ahead and won by a couple of lengths, Sportsman being second. Time—1 minte 24 sec.

"Bombay Hunt Steeple Chase."—For all horses Rs. 500. Weight for age and class, with 21 lbs. extra; Maiden allowances and entrances same as the Arab chase on the first day. About 2½ miles.

			st	lb		
Mr R's	blk w y	Landlord	10	4	Dewing	1
Mr Elliott's	brn w g	Touchstone	10	11	Owner	0
Mr Wilson's	b w g	Bob	10	0		0

The three horses took all their fences well together to the stone wall, at which Touchstone fell, and Bob, who was following in his wake, on landing the other side, was tripped by the former laying in the way. Landlord thus having it his own way simply cantered in.

"Turf Club Handicap."—For all Arab and country-bred horses, with Rs. 500 from the fund. Names to be sent in by 7 a.m. the day before, acceptances at 5 p.m. 1 G. M. for not standing the Handicap. Rs. 50 for accepting. 1¾ mile.

			st	lb		
H H Aga Khan's	b a h	Lachin	9	0	Syed	1
Mr Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Merrylegs	9	7	Imam	2
Mr B's	b a h	Scamp	8	0	Walker	0
H H Aga Khan's	in g a h	Ivanhoe	8	10	Rowjee	0
Major Crosbie's	b a g	Bijou	7	7	Ahmed	0

Lachin made the running for the first half mile, when the lead was taken by Merrylegs for some distance, and again by Ivanhoe, the other two being close up. A very pretty race ensued, the last half mile home between Merrylegs and Lachin, but at the straight turn in the latter drew away and won by two or three lengths—Time 3 min. 33 sec.

DANGEROUS FACTORIES IN DUNCAN ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some four or five months ago, public attention was called to the dangerous state of the several small wool and cotton cleaning and corn grinding factories, situated chiefly in Duncan Road, and a report on the subject was submitted to the Municipality at the instance of the Collector of Bombay; but as the question related more to that officer than the Health Department of the Municipality, it was referred back to Mr. Arbuthnot. What has become of that document no one seems to know; but it is certain that nothing has been done in the matter, and the danger attending the working of such lamentably ricketty factories still continues. It, therefore, behoves some public department to take notice of it and move in the matter. Perhaps Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee will bestir himself on the subject and ask the Town Council to call for a report, as it concerns the safety, not only of the owners and occupiers of the premises, in which they are located, but of the entire neighbourhood, and even casual passers-by. If an enquiry be made, I feel certain that any one who at all cares for public safety will not allow such a state of things to continue a day longer. This is the more to be regretted as these small concerns do not come under the Boiler Inspection Act, which excludes from its operation all boilers and prime movers under ten horse power. If these were included in the Act, the Inspector of Boilers would not allow them to continue in their present wretched state for a single hour. As the residents of the Duncan Road are poor ignorant people, they are not cognizant of the real danger to which they are hourly exposed.

Your readers are aware of the alarming loss of life caused by the boiler explosion on board the steamer *Yesso* in the China seas, and the verdict of the jury assembled to deliberate on the cause of the death of several persons on board fully justifies me in making the observation that even these petty factories should be subjected to periodical Government inspection, and that the engines and boilers should be in charge of competent and certified drivers, and not in the hands of coolies, as they are at present worked day and night, without any control or supervision, in Duncan Road. If, through the negligence of these unqualified drivers, any accident were to happen, who is responsible for the loss of any life that may occur? In order to avert such a catastrophe, I hope this letter will act as a

Feb. 11. WARNING.

MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON'S LECTURE ON RITUALISM.

THE learned Serjeant recently delivered a lecture on Ritualism at the "Wilderness," Mazagon. He began with an apology for not being prepared to enter upon the prescribed course of lectures, namely, *The works of Creation as revealed in the Book of Genesis*; but pledged his word that he would be, all well, prepared to do so on the 20th February. In the meantime, he said, he would address the congregation, to which he had the happiness to belong, on two other subjects, which, on his part, required no further labour—*Ritualism* and *The Church a Divine or human Institution*; and he proceeded at once to the former.

The learned Serjeant's definition of Ritualism, derived from a heathen source, according to *Bailey's Dictionary*, as well as his comparison of the *Pharisee* of Holy Writ with *The Modern-Man-Ritualist* was forcible and amusing. Having completed the Pharisee-photograph or Siamese twin-ship, he proceeded as follows:—

History (as you well know, is philosophy teaching by example) presents us with almost countless prototypes of the *modern man Ritualist*! But there is one which for its appropriateness—happiness I should say,—throws the Pharasee-photograph into the shade. In it, as in a mirror held up to nature, you will see, the moment I bring it before the mind's eye, or, I am egregiously mistaken, persons and things, in parts of Western India, in a more familiar light than what they have yet appeared. I propose to find my way out of this "embarrassment of riches" (as the French express it) by speaking henceforth of the modern man-Ritualist as the Crusader, or as the Spiritual Knight Errant of the 19th century. Inasmuch as the meaning of this phrase may not be sufficiently plain to such as are not well versed in the legends of chivalry, I will explain it. Be it known, then, that at the latter end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century of the Christian Era, there lived one Miguel de Cervantes in Spain. The aforesaid Cervantes wrote a book more universally read and more universally admired throughout Christendom, than any other book ever published (save and except always our Holy Scriptures). As an able critic said of it: "The very children handled it, boys read it, men understood it, the old applauded it:" and the notorious Duke of Alva paid it unintentionally, no mean compliment when he said, "Cervantes, by destroying the spirit of chivalry, has given a death blow to the best energies of Spain." Don Quixote, the hero of the story, in that renowned work, is represented as a man of good understanding and fair estate, that had worked himself up to such a pitch of frenzy, by poring over books of chivalry, as to deem it his duty to get himself admitted into the Brotherhood or Order of Knights Errant; and to travel through the country, in arms, in the capacity of a Knight Errant, redressing grievances, and courting all occasions of exposing himself to such dangers as would, in the end, entitle him to the esteem of the whole world. What hairbreadth escapes, what moving accidents by flood and field he had, in his perilous pursuit of the crown, which is made of the leaves of that tree which is said to be proof against the glancing thunderbolt—in other words, what windmills he did not charge, what church steeples he did not spur his Rosinante at, none but a Cervantes would dare to attempt the narrative of. Suffice it, therefore, for me to say, that the books that impaired or rather bewildered the judgment of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, as he was styled, so far as to make him believe that he was born to outrival the most famous characters in the annals of chivalry (not excepting Palmerin of England, Amadis of Gaul, or even the famous Orlando), consisted of legendary tales that had little foundation in nature or fact; or, as the Don's good niece pithily spoke of them—"nothing but lying inventions."

Now, the Modern-man-Ritualist is the *Crusader* or *Spiritual* Knight-Errant of our age. I use the word *spiritual* in preference to the more knightly word *Saint*, and I use it most advisedly for many reasons, but more especially for this—namely, because the crusaders of old, though enlisted under the banner of the Cross, were, for the most part, laymen; whereas all, or nearly all, who in this our day have buckled on the armour of self-righteousness, and sallied forth to redress the grievances of the Catholic Church, are of the order of ecclesiastic, of persons who have, in the Protestant aisle of that self-same church, publicly avowed, on bended knees, that they were inwardly moved by the Holy Spirit to become her true and faithful ministers. Whether the Knight of the Rueful Countenance made any confession, auricular or non-auricular, of any inward call of any kind when Boniface gave him the accolade, and admitted him into the Order of Knights-Errant, I do not remember. Inasmuch as the Don strictly followed, upon all occasions, the Rubric of Chivalry, he, in all probability, did so; therefore we may assume it as a fact.

Again, the Knight of La Mancha's crazy-brained crusade was, as I have said, the result of too close an application to, or too severe a study of, books crammed with the legends of chivalry; or, as the Don's niece said, with "nothing but lying inventions." The eccentric condition of the Modern-man-Ritualist, or Modern Spiritual Knight-Errant, is the result of too close an application to, and too extravagant an admiration of books chock-full of legendary tales about crucifixes and crosses, and candlesticks and purgatory, and auricular confession, and adoration of Saints, and the miraculous properties of the relics of Saints, and what not. Don Quixote, as we are told, picked up his books on the old book-stalls in Spain, the land of the Inquisition. The Modern-man-Ritualist gets his direct from the lumber-room of the Vatican library in Rome—"the land of" (what the late Bishop Heber in his interesting journal says of Benares) "Bulls and Beggars." Heaven forbid that I should, by this or by any other expression, be thought to speak disparagingly of the Church of Rome. She is our Mother-Church, and we are her offspring. If we have separated ourselves from her, she has not lost her claim to our esteem. She has a prescriptive title to that (if to nothing else), which time only seems to strengthen. As for the New Jerusalem of the Modern-man-Ritualist it is a mere *chateau en espagne*, a mere *ignis fatuus* (engendered in the midst of the Pontine marshes, or, it may be, in Cowley marsh, equally pestilential and fatal to the life of civil and religious liberty), an *ignis fatuus* or will-o'-the wisp to lead astray the unwary from the highway of safety into the bogs and quagmires of superstition. In few words, Ritualism is a common laughing stock to the Romanist, and to the Protestant a standing reproach. The Ritualistic priest glories in the movement, because he fancies he sees his way by means of it (for his high-blown pride knows no bound) to personal notoriety as a martyr, and acts as if

> "Religion was intended
> For nothing else but to be mended."

The very cut of his coat and his flowing robe "girt with a bell-rope which the Pope has blest," are no bad tokens of the sort of mind they cover. The Protestant layman is alarmed at the movement, because he knows from the history of Christendom—

> "That when nations are to perish in their sins,
> 'Tis in the Church the leprosy begins;"

because he cannot forget the inhuman fires of Smithfield, and revolts at the very sight of the stones still stained with the blood of the martyrs; because he thinks he sees, in the end they aim at (now openly avowed), a return to that *statu quo* before the stalwart arm of Martin Luther rescued the Western world from the slavery of superstition and priestly oppression.

Another remarkable feature in Knight-Errantry, which I ought not, in justice either to the Modern-man-Ritualist, or to the Knight-Errant of old, to omit. It is this—each and every Knight-Errant, save and except Don Galeor, the kinsman of Amadis de Gaul, had in the palmy days of chivalry, his Lady Love, the irresistible influence of whose syren charms spurred him on to deeds of desperate daring. Don Quixote himself, for instance, had his Dulcinea del Toboso, Orlando had his Angelica, and Amadis de Gaul his Oriana; so likewise the Modern-man-Ritualist—the ghostly Knight-Errant of the 19th century—has his Lady Love, to wit the Scarlet Lady of Babylon, under the influence of whose meretricious charms he is prepared to sally forth and astonish the world with the wonders of his new-born zeal. Bowing the knee to her august presence, there are no church steeples (no Protestant church steeples I mean) he would not charge as a labour of love; no process of law he would not set at defiance.

* * * *

Some one of a more inquisitive turn of mind than the rest may feel disposed to say to me—Mr. Serjeant, your portrait is not complete without the raw material—the Rosinante, on the outside of which the Modern-man-Ritualist sallies forth to redress the grievances of mankind. My answer is—the modern Don Quixote does not ride. He—he walks! yet he is not without his horse "richly caparisoned (as the Irishman expresses it) in all the habiliments of his order." His hobby-horse, in common with the Don's Rosinante and Sancho's Dapple, are from sires stalled in the stables, not of King Solomon but of the Spanish Inquisition, and fetch, at this moment, a good price in the Hobby-Horse Bazaar.

* * * *

To conclude. The Knight-Errant of La Mancha, Don Quixote, having been unhorsed and discomfited by the Knight of the Moon (not a bad name, by-the-bye, for such like lunatics!) was brought home, or, as the original expresses it, "returned into the bosom of his family," and after lamenting the errors of his ways, died in peace with all mankind.

I should tell you, for it is important that I should be particular, that the Don's good niece and housekeeper had, on hearing of his return home, taken precautionary measures against the return of his malady by throwing all his books of chivalry out of the window, into what we call the compound, intended by them to enrich other soils than minds of heavenly mould.

Let us hope that the spiritual Don Quixotes of this our age may, after their frenzy has run its course and sleeps in blessings, come to their senses. May they soon be brought back or soon return to the bosom of that Church whose doctrines they have renounced, but whose temporalities, notwithstanding their apostacy, they stick to; and, after burning their books, making confession, and doing penance for the sin of this unholy crusade, be reconciled to her and die in peace with all mankind.

Should it be the will of Divine Providence that the Ritualist agitation should endure, let each and every member of the Church of England, as established at the Reformation, regard it as a visitation upon it, for some grave offence on her part, and as a means of purifying her of some foreign fostering element, whose presence, if not got rid of, might be fatal to her very existence: that an all-wise, all-merciful, all-bountiful Creator and Preserver of the Universe may have suffered the waters of our pool, like that of Bethesda, to be troubled only to make them more healing to us afterwards.

> "'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,
> And coming events cast their shadows before."

I was a member of the University of Oxford when this thing first started into life; for it is the bastard offspring of Tractarianism. I have watched the many-headed monster from its cradle to its maturity, and I caution you all, who value civil and religious liberty, never to come within reach of its deadly embrace.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the 23rd January at the Sandila station of the Oudh and Robilkhund Railway, which has resulted fatally. It appears that after the No. 2 down mail had been started, a passenger rushed from the entrance gate, and tried to get into the train while in motion. A policeman caught hold of him, and by some means the constable was dragged down between the train and platform, and rolled along, both his arms being crushed in a frightful manner. An engine which stands at Hardui, thirty-three miles off, was telegraphed for to take the poor fellow in for hospital treatment, but the driver declined going without an order from the Superintendent at Lucknow, so the policeman lay at Sandila bleeding and in agony, from 5-12 a.m. till the up train arrived. On that day it was late, and he did not get to Hardui until about 11-30. Nothing could be done for him, for if amputation had been resorted to he would have succumbed under the operation, so he lingered on until February 6th, when he died. The man who was the cause of his death was fined Rs. 20. If the carriages had been provided with footboards on a level with the platform, extending from end to end of the vehicle, the accident would not have happened. At present footboards are only at the door-ways (excepting the lower board for the guard's use to pass along the train), and persons frequently fall down between the carriages and the platforms.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—A clerk in the Oriental Bank Corporation, named Salis, was recently charged on three counts at the Colombo Criminal Sessions: 1st, forgery; 2nd, uttering a forged document knowing the same to be forged; 3rd, theft. The facts are as follows:—On the 8th December last, the Oriental Bank Corporation received a letter from Mr. Robert Langslow, Avisawella, enclosing a cheque for Rs. 100, and directing the proceeds to be sent to his address. It was the prisoner's duty to receive the money, take the numbers of the notes, and having made the cash up into a parcel to give it to a peon to be registered and posted. Salis had also to get the Post Office receipt and past it in a book kept for the purpose. The letters posted each day were also to be entered. On the 21st the Bank got a letter from Mr. Langslow stating that he had not received the money. The Oriental Bank Corporation then wrote to the Post Office authorities stating how matters stood. This letter never reached its destination. The receipt for Mr. Langslow's letter, on being produced by the prisoner, was found to have been tampered with. It had "Robert Langslow, Aviss," substituted for "Oriental Bank Corporation, Kandy," and the date altered from the 19th to the 18th. It was, in fact, the receipt for a packet of bills sent by the Oriental Bank Corporation, Colombo, to their Kandy Branch on the day following the postage of Mr. Langslow's letter. The learned Judge, in summing up, said that the attention of the jury would be directed chiefly to the first count of the indictment. The uttering was proved by Mr. Fraser, to whom the prisoner produced the document, and the forger of this voucher might fairly be supposed guilty of the theft. [illegible] a verdict of not guilty.

THE RUSSIAN "TIMES" ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

From the "Golos" of the 21st November (3rd December) 1877.

TRANSLATED BY [*]CAPTAIN W. E. GOWAN, BENGAL INFANTRY.

OUR military successes on every occasion have an immediate and most direct effect on England. They cause in her a much greater commotion and stir than even in Turkey herself. Such a strange and unusual sympathy with foreign woes involuntarily raises a doubt as to the sincerity of the "conditional" neutrality of England. If, too, it does not formally give us the right of affirming, it at least gives strong grounds for suspecting, *that the Russian army is fighting at the present time not with the Turks alone, but that England, through the medium of Turkey, is carrying on war with Russia.*

N.B.—Any notes which have been added by the translator are marked accordingly. All others are attached to the original text. Similarly, all italicized words and sentences correspond with those so emphasized in the Russian.—(Transl.)

Such an adroit operation, under the cover of an official neutrality, is not strange to the venerable and honourable John Bull. He has already, more than once, carried out such an operation on an immeasurably wider scale, and that too very successfully. As, for example, in the commencement of the present century, when he waged war with Napoleon I. through the instrumentality of Austria, Prussia and even of Russia. The cause which induced England to embark at that time in a war, shewing such foresight, and to spend 840 millions of pounds sterling, or 5¼ milliards of roubles, in order to overthrow Napoleon I, is the same cause which has operated on John Bull at this present day, and has urged him to wage war with Russia by means of Turkey. This cause is the essence of the "Eastern Question," and lies in England's apprehensions as touching the inviolability of her East Indian possessions. We explained this in detail, and step by step, in the historical disquisition which formed the subject of our article "England and Russia in the Eastern Question," published in the "Golos" in July of the present year.[†] In that article, whilst adhering closely to historical facts, we traced out the foreign policy of England in its chief points, from its very establishment by William Pitt,[‡] at the end of the last century, up to that of the present Premier, Earl Beaconsfield. That political system to which all the successors of William Pitt have steadfastly adhered, and which they have as steadily developed has entered into the flesh and blood of the English nation, and has endowed England with the immense wealth and worldly power and pre-eminence to which she has now attained. It has, however, by being an exceedingly selfish and mercantile [§] political system which has always and everywhere studied British interests alone, not only brought England into collision with all the other great sovereignties of Europe, but it has also, by steadily and ruthlessly preying on all countries subject to the dominion of England, produced amongst the people of those lands a hatred for their enslavers. It has interfered too with English supremacy in India, a country which is the most vital portion of the whole British power.

If Russia now threatens the inviolability of British dominion in India, she of course is not doing so either in the Balkan Peninsula, or in Constantinople, or in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, or in Asia Minor and in Egypt, as was intimated in the note of Lord Derby, published in May last, about England's "conditional" neutrality. She must then be doing so in Central Asia, by approaching in that quarter *the overland route* "to British India." We minutely explained all this in our article "England and Russia in the Eastern Question."[§] We will now point to the speech of Mr. Forster alone, in which, whilst criticising point by point Lord Derby's note, he plainly says "that at a time when England possesses the Suez Canal, and Russia in Central Asia has become the near neighbour of British India, Russian conquests in Asia Minor, or even a Russian occupation of Constantinople cannot threaten in any way British interests in India." Furthermore, as we have already seen, Mr. Forster is of opinion that *if England will only rule India well, the illusions as to her rule being disturbed will disappear of themselves.*

This remark is perfectly just, because of course those of the 200 millions of British Indian subjects, who were grateful for *good* government, would in such a case (that of British rule being threatened) be ready to sacrifice all their own property and their lives at the first word from their beneficient rulers.[‖] But it has been shown that England up to this time has not been able to establish such a good rule in India, despite all her heartfelt endeavours. This circumstance it is especially important for us to notice when we regard this question; we therefore must now throw some light thereon. In our article, "England, India and Russia," we laid bare the history of the shamefully aggressive policy which the East India Company adopted in order to extend their possession in India.[¶]

This Company having exceeded all bounds, both of political and commercial wrong-doing, the English Government was obliged, in the year 1852, when the term of the privileges granted to the Company in the year 1833 was about to expire, to interfere in the drawing-up of the new Charter. This Charter curtailed several of the political privileges of the Company, and subjected their actions generally to the stricter scrutiny of Government control. The then Premier, Lord Derby, father of the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered before the Committee appointed to draw up the new Charter, a brilliant speech full of political self-denial, in which he said that the principal object of the new system of British rule in India should be the gradual increase and extension of the civil rights of the native population, *and the education of the people for self-government*, even though such education should result in the complete freedom of India and "in the decline of the gigantic dominion of Great Britain over Hindustan."[**] Now what has been the outcome of all this?

Notwithstanding the new Charter, the Company of Merchants continued, as before, to unmercifully fleece the people, and in the same honourable way to extend their own possessions, so that in the year 1857, after the shameful and perfidious annexation of the Kingdom of Oude had taken place, there occurred the frightful insurrection of the Sipahies in Bengal, an emeute which nearly destroyed the British dominion over India. What then did the English Government do? First of all it adopted the most brutal measures for the suppression of the insurrection; it then certainly disapproved of Lord Dalhousie's action in annexing the Kingdom of Oude, but it did not reinstate the plundered king in his possessions. After this *i.e.*, in the year 1858, the rule of the Company of Merchants in India came to an end, and from that time the whole country has been governed immediately by the Queen. But even this has not put a stop to oppression. The laws act only in those places in which the power is the strongest. In the interior of the country license and rapine predominate. English officials and English merchants only now go to India in order to squeeze as much and as quickly as they can. The native population is not regarded in the light of people by the English. They are looked upon only as merchandise, which can be subjected to as much fleecing as possible. It is true that all such crying oppression is not in the least concealed by the English Government. It is depicted in the clearest colours in the yearly reports of the Viceroy of India. It nevertheless is allowed to continue to exist, and it has increased the hatred of the Indians for England to such a degree that Earl Beaconsfield, in order to sustain for a time British power, thought it indispensable, during the past year, to inaugurate the triumphal journey throughout India of the Heir to the British throne, the Prince of Wales, and to declare the Queen Empress of India. But even this has done no good. The situation of British rule in India is becoming more and more alarming, and the English Government is in great dread of a new rising in Bengal, not less formidable than that of 1857. All this is shewn, not only by the disquieting information from India, which is published in the English newspapers, but by the Confessions of the Ministry itself. In the House of Commons, on the 10th (22nd) August, before the close of the Parliamentary Session, the Marquis of Hartington interrogated the Ministry about the state of affairs in India. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleague, the Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, answered him. Both of them frankly admitted the state of affairs to be very unfavorable, and said that it would be indispensable to change English policy in India, not in *principle*, but only in *method*, for by such changes only would the *administration and the unfortunate condition of the native population be ameliorated, their love and loyalty attained, and British rule in India consolidated.* Lord Hamilton then said that, although "*any attempts to invade India would remain for a long series of years unlikely*," yet that "*the tribes living in the frontier districts* (i. e. *the Mongols in Bengal*) *having become excited by foreign intrigues* (i. e. *by Russian intrigues*) *might cause great danger.*"

There are amongst ourselves many highly-educated and highly-placed persons, who thoroughly disbelieved the stories of travellers and the statements in the newspapers relative to the poverty-stricken condition of the British Indian subjects, and to the undurable nature of English rule in India.[††] Such individuals consider these statements and stories to be mere idle tales and fables which are propagated by ill-wishers and persons who are envious of "powerful, liberal, humane and constitutional England." Let such people now turn their attention to the recently published facts that we have culled, not from papers and journals, and not from the tales of holiday-goers, but directly from the revelations of representatives of the Government in Sessions of the English Parliament—such revelations being answers to questions put by the Marquis of Hartington, head of the Opposition party.

These facts irrefutably show—

1. That British rule in India has not up to this time become in the least durable.
2. That the chief reason for this being so lies in British *policy.*
3. That the English Government considers it necessary to change this policy, not in the *principle*, but only in the *method* of its application.

This means that British policy as regards India will, in reality, remain the same ruthlessly aggressive and mercantile policy. That only the method of its adaptation to Indian administration will be, so to speak, sweetened, made more soft, refined and decorous, in order that the unfortunate native population may not perceive how the English will as before oppress and despoil them. Members of the Government have not been ashamed and have not been afraid to plainly and frankly state this in Parliament before the representatives of the English people, who pride themselves on their own political freedom, their own honesty, and their own liberal and humane institutions. To the representatives, too, of the people including the Liberal Opposition, such shameful confessions have not in the least appeared in the light of a reproach. They have heard all with unconcern, and have remained satisfied! By such a repulsive Jesuitical policy the English Government proposes to ameliorate the woful condition of its Indian subjects, to acquire their love and loyalty, and to consolidate its own dominion! This shameful (to anything like humanity) fact shows more than anything else can do what a selfish mercantile policy has entered in to the flesh and blood of the English nation, and how it forms the most essential condition of the present power of England. How too were she to alter this policy, England would lose her political pre-eminence and ascendancy.

4. That the concluding observation of Lord George Hamilton has an especially important signification for Russia. He says that the English Government *does not anticipate invasion by Russia, but that it dreads her influence over the people dwelling in the frontier districts of British India.*

Is this just? Let us see.

Lord Northbrook, late Viceroy of India, and consequenly an authority in Indian matters, maintains, as we have seen, a perfectly contrary argument. In his speech, at the banquet at Winchester, he assures his audience that "the extension of the Russian Empire in Central Asia cannot in any case threaten the English possessions in India." He is even of opinion, "that England can in some degree *rejoice* at the presence of Russia in Central Asia, since Russia *has almost put a complete stop to the traffic in slaves among the Mahommedan races.*" In conclusion, he observes "that the uneasiness regarding the dangers which are supposed to threaten British interests generally in the East, from the side of Russia, is absolutely without foundation."

Now, as concerning Russia, this speech of Lord Northbrook is perfectly just. Russia has never thought, and does not think of threatening British or any other interests in the East; but as concerning England, it is altogether another affair. It is specially doubtful that England, whilst pursuing a ruthlessly agressive policy with regard to her *Mahommedan* subjects in India, *could rejoice at the presence of Russia in Central Asia, and that because Russia has almost put a complete stop to the traffic in slaves amongst the Mahommedan races.*

Without any aggressive designs and without in the least wishing ill to, or even thinking of threatening, British dominion in India, but doing only what is necessary to secure her own trade in Central Asia, Russia has approached, chiefly in the last ten years, 2,800 versts (1,866 2-3rds English miles) towards British India. She has too placed in subjection to herself, or made vassals of, the people of all the intervening Khanates, so that at the present time, to use the words of M. Barrande, the Russian possessions in Central Asia are separated from English territory by 470 versts (313⅓rd English miles) alone. But even at this short distance Russia cannot stop. She must in a very short time go up to the Hindoo Koosh and the Himalayas; she must, that is, become the immediate neighbour of British India, inasmuch as Russia's Central Asian possessions will not otherwise have on the south side a solid natural boundary.

What then would be the most natural and therefore the unavoidable consequences (of Russia's becoming a neighbour), to British politics and trade interest in India. First of all let us once more emphatically deny the existence even of the thought that Russia has or could have any sort of ideas of conquest as regards British India. Any such movement, across the Himalayan Range, with such an object, would be foolish and would end for us in the most complete failure. In England no one imagines and no one fears any hostile movement of Russia towards India. Furthermore, as we shall see below, it is altogether unnecessary that the near approach of Russia should produce amongst Englishmen fear and trembling on account of their despotic power in India.

In our article "England, India and Russia"[*] we made it very clear why her British Indian possessions are to England of the most supreme and most vital importance. Englishmen themselves know very well that it is only possible to maintain in their "tight little island" a population of 30 millions by means of the unusual wealth they derive from India. The importance of India to England was told by William Pitt on his introducing his Bill about India into Parliament on the 6th June 1784. From that time too every English ministry, no matter to what political party its members may have belonged, has steadily and undeviatingly worked and does work to, so to speak, completely cut India off from all the other European powers, and to hide from the eyes of Europeans the domestic jobbery which goes on in that country. The English Government uses every endeavour to maintain the old caste divisions amongst the native population, to cherish their ignorance, all their prejudices and superstitions, to keep them in the most complete darkness with regard to all the other countries and peoples of the world, especially European, and to encourage and strengthen them in the notion that there exists on the earth only one powerful, rich and civilized people, *viz.* the English. That this race surpasses every race, that it rules over all, and that a blind allegiance to it must be the highest fortune, most sacred duty, and to the welfare of the people of India. And certainly England has completely succeeded in cutting India off from the peoples of Europe from the side of the sea.

Not one merchant vessel or ship of war, that is not English, can put in an appearance in Indian ports and harbours. The whole of the import and export trade of India lies exclusively in the hands of Englishmen, and is borne in English vessels.

Almost all the English merchants are connected with the import and export trade of India. Some sell by commission in India the wares of other European nations. Some, again, are exclusively retail merchants.

On the receipt of European goods, especially French, they first of all remove the *mark* of the producers and put on English *trade marks*. For this honourable practice do they especially maintain large establishments in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other important maritime trade centres? The natives must not learn that other European nations besides the English are producers of good wares. They must not know that the silken goods of Lyons, rich French laces, so called "Articles de Paris," champagnes, burgundies, Bordeaux and Spanish wines, &c., &c., are sold in India with London, Manchester, Birmingham and other trade marks and certificates. They must not discover that French and other foreign trade marks are removed, and that false marks are affixed to inferior English wares. The prices too on all European goods are enormous, and are decided upon at meetings held by the English merchants. No sort of competition exists.

The export goods are still more at the mercy of, and are a still greater source of gain to, the English merchants. The English trader buys of the natives in the bazars at the lowest possible prices the precious productions of the unusually rich and fertile soil of Hindoostan and the work of the local and rude craftsmen. He even then pays but an infinitesimal part of the cost of the purchased wares.

N.B.—The extensive production of the famous old Indian textures was almost completely suppressed and destroyed by the English immediately after the establishment of their rule in India. This class of goods is now confined to an inferior and limited production.

The rest remains what is called "a bazar debt." This is paid only in the fewest cases within the term agreed upon by the merchant. As a general rule this kind of debt steadily increases, and in some cases reaches millions of pounds sterling which are never paid.

It will be said that the natives can complain, can appeal to the law. The local English rulers and judges, however, never permit themselves to so far degrade the dignity of an English man in the eyes of the natives as to award him guilty, or to decide the case in favour of native creditors. In the most faithful reports of Indian Viceroys, including those of Lord Northbrook for last year, all such startling facts are brought to light. As if indeed the highest functionaries of the Queen really could not put a stop to flagrant practices of this kind.

The produce of India, acquired by such honourable means, is then transported to all countries of the world, and all the other nations buy it at those prices at which the English think proper to sell it. There is nothing else to be done, inasmuch as no competition exists. Indian raw goods, as, for example, cotton, wool, &c., are as a rule first of all worked up in the manufactories of England, and are then returned as manufactured goods to India,[†] or are sold in Europe and in the other countries of the world.

From all the facts above recorded, it evidently follows that, not only is the native population of India fleeced with perfect impunity by English merchants in the most dishonest manner, but that all Europe and all the other countries of the world are completely in the hands of the English, both with regard to the import and export trade of India, and pay them an enormous tax only because there is no trade competition, and because England has been able to shut out India from the side of the sea by an impenetrable net-work of jobbery from all the other nations of the world, especially the European.

Only on the northern land boundaries of India does there exist a caravan trade. This is very inferior as compared with the maritime trade. It has been, moreover, up to this time perfectly innocuous to England, because it has been maintained by the uncivilized and half-wild Central Asian peoples and races. But now that Russia, a mighty European power, is approaching overland from this side also; now that she if all the above quoted geographical indications of M. Barrande are correct, is actually on the principal caravan trade route to India; now that she, impelled by unavoidable necessity, must, and that too in a very short time, move forward to the Hindoo Koosh and the Himalayas, and become the immediate neighbour of British India, what will be the result? Nothing more or less than that Russia will take the caravan trade into her own hands, that she, will secure it from the present attacks and plunderings on the part of the local rapacious races, and so institute a direct trade with India, that is, Russia will buy Indian productions for herself and for the other European powers, and sell her own goods and those of Europe generally to the native Indian population. In consequence of this, India will be opened out to Europe and Europe to India. With this too will cease the English monopoly of Indian trade. As a result also of Russia's opening out her new overland trade route, all the European Western Continental powers will begin to trade directly with India, because Russia will not monopolize along her trade route. There can be no doubt too, but that, in course of time, the offices and store-houses of large Russian, German, French, Italian and even Austrian mercantile firms will be established on the northern borders of British India. It will then be absolutely necessary to form a Company, with large capital, for the construction of a railroad between Europe and India, which will pass through all Russia's Central Asian possessions, and join on to the already completed railway system of European Russia. Thus will the whole of the vast trade of the Western Continent of Europe with India come through Russia. Thus will we acquire an enormous revenue without monopolizing in the least along our trade route [*].

On the other hand a direct trade with European Empires would have an immense political influence on the native population of India, who would then receive European goods with their real trade marks, and at much lower prices, besides being able to sell their own produce at considerably higher rates. In this way the Indians would learn at last that countries and peoples do exist, who are not less civilized and powerful than the English, but who are much more honest and humane.

The Indians would then see and understand how cruelly the English had deceived and plundered them. Intimate and direct relations with Russia, "who," as Lord Northbrook says, "has nearly effaced the slave trade amongst the Musselman Khanates," would exercise too a strong beneficial moral influence over the native population of British India, now so unsparingly fleeced by the English. Can it be that all this would please England? Would not this threaten British interests in India? Would it not strike a terrible blow to those interests? Would it not upset all the present monopoly of trade and perfectly uncontrolled British power in India? Would not England be obliged to abandon the extremely selfish mercantile[†] political system of "accumulating national prosperity" which was established by Pitt the Younger, and which has been steadily followed up to the present time? Certainly, all this would completely change the present pre-eminent political and trade situation of England, and she would have to take leave of her worldly power and predominance.

Therefore, the mere approach of Russia by the overland route to India, without any aggressive object and without any intention of raising against England 200 millions of the native population, or of shewing them how they can obtain their freedom—the simple approach of Russia—actually and terribly threatens not only British interests in India, but the general, political and commercial power of England. Earl Beaconsfield was perfectly right in saying in his answer to the Opposition at the first meeting of the House of Lords after the unsuccessful Constantinople Conference, "the settlement of the Eastern Question is closely bound up, not only with the existence of the Turkish Empire, but with the stability of the British Empire, and the disturbance of the several parts of the sovereignties of the world."[‡]

If we turn our attention still further to the subject, we shall see that Russia's approach along the overland route to British India is not the result of any previous plan on the part of the Russian Government, but that it is the direct result of the geographical position of Russia, and of her finding it impossible to secure in any other way her trade in Central Asia. We shall find, too, that Russia is approaching just at a time when India is undoubtedly ready for a new insurrection against England. We shall then immediately perceive that there exist full grounds for all the alarms of the British Government, with regard to the disturbance of the inviolability of British power in India.

In order to postpone, at least for a time, such a terrible calamity, in order to better the condition of English affairs in India, it would be first of all necessary to stop, or at any rate to check, the swift approach of Russia along the overland route to British India. The English Government fully recognizes this. Earl Beaconsfield, whilst still the honoured Sir Disraeli, succeeded completely in distracting the attention of Russia from Central Asia, and in occupying it altogether with the "Eastern Question" in Europe. He turned it towards Bosnia and Hertzegovina, in which by blowing a little, he got up an insurrection which at first was a contemptible affair. The Russian Government sincerely wished to arrive at a durable amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan by a *peaceful road*. It wished to effect this by means of a united course of action on the part of all the great powers who had signed the Treaty of Paris as affecting the Porte in the year 1856.

This conclusively shewed an unusual amount of forbearance and deference on the part of the Russian Government as touching their demands. Earl Beaconsfield, in a masterly manner, took advantage of the peaceful disposition of our Government. He protracted fruitless diplomatic discussions for nearly two whole years; and, although he did not succeed in creating a European coalition against Russia, he supplied Turkey with money, with excellent arms of kinds, and with all those necessary war and other stores which would be indispensable at a time when Russia would be compelled to declare war.

In our articles, "John Bull in the East" and "England and Russia in the Eastern Question," we minutely and consecutively traced the skilful operations of Earl Beaconsfield and of his ministry at the time of the diplomatic discussions beginning with the Consul's Committee, and ending with the note of Lord Derby of May last.[§] The brilliant passage of our army across the Danube, the capture of Tirnova, and almost the whole of Cis-Danube Bulgaria, and the capture of Ardahan and Bayazid in Asia Minor, strongly affected the English Ministry and the Liberal Opposition. This impression was, however, quieted at the time of our failures at Plevna and in Asia Minor. But our fresh military successors which now no longer admit of any sort of doubt regarding the completely successful exit for Russia, from her present war with Turkey, have, as we have seen, again aroused the whole of England, have again caused the Opposition, in the person of their chief representatives, to embark afresh, with unusual energy and acerbity, in a campaign against the Ministry who, they are dreadfully afraid, will involve England in an open war with Russia. Really if this should happen, England would be placed in a most critical situation.

1st.—Because such a war could very easily be made a general European war, that is, a warlike combination of Russia, Germany and Italy against England. In this the Liberal Opposition has good grounds for believing.

2nd.—Because it would at once remind Russia of her destiny in Central Asia (of this we have begun to forget); and it would induce Russia to take immediate steps to put into effect those secret ideas of Peter the Great with regard to India, which we have long relegated to mythology.

All this undoubtedly shows that, at the present time, the political situation of Russia with regard to England is thoroughly dominant if only Russia will accept of the situation and lose no time in taking advantage of it. For this no considerable military strength is necessary. No especial monetary grants are required, inasmuch as no aggressive movement on British India is in contemplation. All that it is necessary to do is to continue the natural and unavoidable approach on the part of Russia towards British India, nay, to hasten that approach and to take up a firm position on the confines of Hindustan, and then to open direct trade relations with the population of the border districts. In order to carry our Central Asian possessions up to Indian limits, and in order to secure our trade with that country from attacks and plunderings on the part of the local rapacious tribes, it would not be necessary to reinforce our Central Asian army by more than 30,000 men with, of course, a corresponding force of artillery. We cannot suppose that any one has the least doubt, but that Russia is perfectly able to send at the present time 30,000 men in reinforcement of her Central Asian army, any more than that such a quota would be taken from localities away from the requirements of the Turkish war. Furthermore, we are firmly convinced that, in view of the extremely critical state of affairs in British India at the present time, one energetic effort, on the part of Russia, to despatch 30,000 men to her Central Asian army, would be fully sufficient to cause the present English Ministry to rapidly change its Turcophile policy, and not only compel it to quickly hasten to agree to all our just demands in connection with the freedom of the Turkish Christians from the shameful Mussulman yoke, but also that it would force the Sublime Porte to beg for peace of the Russian Tsar, and completely yield itself to his will.

But the dominant political situation which Russia could so easily assume at the present time in relation to England would also enable our country to attain to the power of *manipulating the general political position in Europe, because it would then be possible to obtain the most speedy assent from the rest of the great European powers by placing their most vital interests in direct dependence on the good-will of Russia.*

We will endeavour to explain this position, first as regards Germany, who has an undoubted pre-eminent political weight in the Western Continent of Europe.

Russia is pursuing just now in the great "Eastern Question," but one object, *viz.*, the freedom of the Turkish Christians from the Mussulman yoke of the Porte.

With regard to England the "Eastern Question" involves the preservation of the inviolability of her rule in India, of her monopoly of colonial politics, and of the general pre-eminence of her worldly power.

As concerning the other great powers of Western Europe, the "Eastern Question" affects the settlement of another and for them most essential question at the present time, *viz.*, the freedom of maritime trade and the power of forming colonies out of Europe. In no other way can they make a suitable provision for their surplus labouring population.

It may be positively affirmed that England will never *willingly* permit Germany to establish ex-European colonies; it follows that there is nothing to be done but to compel England to do so. But what can Continental Germany do against Maritime England? Notwithstanding her present unrivalled power on the continent of Europe, and her superlative army fled, by the first soldiers in the world, it is plain that Germany can do nothing.

In precisely similar need does Italy stand with regard to ex-European colonies, possessed of sea-board, but she too has met with the same insurmountable obstacles from the side of England. Even the united land and sea forces of Germany and Italy could do nothing against England. Nay more, if it were possible for Germany to ally herself with France, whom England, during the last century, deprived of nearly all her American colonies and East Indian possessions, England would still remain triumphant, because on the sea she is stronger than nearly the whole of the united continent of Europe.

But then again Russia, as we have seen already, without any special display of strength, without any aggressive designs or threatenings, by merely making herself the land neighbour of British India, and by employing relatively a very inconsiderable military force to do that, can make her own position there very secure. She can exact from the haughty and invincible Empress of the Eastern and Southern seas the most complete respect. She can untie the principal knot of that impenetrable British mercantile net, which, until now, has covered those seas and all the countries bordering thereon. She can open them to the free passage of all the other sovereignties of Western Europe.

All this of course the genial Chancellor of the German Empire has long foreseen. It is this, as we said in our preface to the "Eastern Question,"[*] which must be the chief cause of the unusual accord of Germany with ourselves. It is this and not the traditional friendship for Russia or German gratitude for Russia's reciprocal neutrality at the time of her war with France in the year 1870.

For Russia it is only necessary, as we have seen, to call forth from the dark regions of mythology, and to give effect to, the Will of the greatest sovereign genius of all times and peoples, the Will of Peter the Great.

W. E. GOWAN, CAPT.,
Bengal Infantry.

---

[*] I would herein express my obligations to Mr. F. C. Dawkes, of H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, who has been so good as to assist me in going over the proof sheets of this translation. (Transl.)

[†] This article is in connection with two other articles, entitled respectively, "John Bull in the East" and "England, India, and Russia," which appeared in the first instance in the "Golos" in 1876. The following diplomatic notes were afterwards appended to the three:—

1.—Treaty of Adrianople (1829.)
2.—Treaty of Unkiarskelessi (1833.) July 8th.
3.—London Convention (1840) (with regard to Turkey.)
4.—Treaty of Paris (1856.)

The whole of the above were then issued in the form of a book, bearing the title of "The Eastern Question," which is being sold, on behalf of the Principal Society in St. Petersburgh, for the relief of the distressed families of our soldiers, under the most august patronage of the Sovereign Empress. This work is to be bought in the book shops of I. I. Glazoonoff, Bolshaya Sadovaya (name of street,) and of J. A. Isakoff Gostinoi Dvor (name of street.) Price, 1 rouble per copy.

Obs.—It may be well to observe that these articles, so distinctly hostile to England, were first of all inserted in the St. Petersburgh "Golos," a paper held to be one of the ablest, a most moderate and most influential in Russia. That they were then deemed of sufficient importance to be re-issued in the form of a book. That this book has been sold on behalf of a charitable, nay almost sacred, object (thereby insuring to the matter treated of a wide circulation,) and finally that the publication has been stamped with Imperial approbation (*vide* author's note above.) (Transl.)

[‡] "Eastern Questions," pp. 78 and 79.

[§] "Eastern Question," pp. 130 to 132 and 157.

[‖] "Eastern Question," p. 85.

[¶] "Eastern Question," pp. 55, 56.

[**] "Eastern Question," pp. 51—53.

[††] Readers will find very many such statements in our book on the "Eastern Question."

[*] "Eastern Question," pp. 45 and 46.

[†] In 1875, England received from India cotton to the value of 22½ million pounds sterling. The cotton mills then sent back to India cotton fabrics to the value of 15½ million pounds.

[*] All this would be only in realization of the secret intentions of Peter the Great, who never entertained any foolish aggressive designs on India, but who wished to establish a regular trade relationship with that country in order to make Russia the *medium* of a great European trade with Asia, and so raise the material prosperity of his own country. Peter considered the line of the *Amoo-Daria* (Oxus) the most practicable trade route with Central Asia and India, and with this object he ordered Prince Bekovitch Cherkassky, who had been sent in the year 1716 to the Khan of Khiva "with the Emperor's congratulations on his succeeding to the Khanate," to maintain the road along the Amoo-Daria, to watch carefully the course of the river, to construct a dam, and so turn, if possible, the river again into its *old* bed (diverting it, that is, into the Caspian Sea, and closing the other mouths which pass into the Sea of Aral.) Furthermore, Prince Cherkassky's instructions were first to endeavour to gain over the Khan of Khiva by promising him hereditary succession, and a Russian "guard" to preserve him from "his own people;" he was then to ask for vessels and send a *merchant* with them along the River Amoo-Daria to India, with orders to fathom as he went along, to take his vessels as far as they would go, to continue his journey overland to India, observing the rivers and lakes, taking notes of the water and land route, especially the *water*, and to return from India by the self-same way. If, whilst in India, he should hear of a better route to the Caspian Sea, he was to return by that way and write an account thereof. Finally, Prince Cherkassky was ordered, whilst with the Khan of Khiva, to make inquiries about the Khan of Bokhara, and even to see if he could not be brought into a state of vassalship and be made a friend by the offer of a guard, for he also was in trouble with his subjects (Solovieff's "History of Russia," Vol. XVIII, Moscow, 1868, pp. 1, 7 and 8.)

From this it obviously follows, *1st*, that Peter the Great knew very well that our Central Asian trade could only be of great advantage to Russia by connecting it with *India*; *2nd*, that in order to establish trade relations with India, he deemed it indispensable to annex all the Central Asian Khanates lying on the road, *not by seizing* them, but by giving to each Khan a Russian "guard" (a body-guard) which should maintain them in the dignity of Khans, and preserve them from their seditious subjects. Such a system the English have widely adopted with regard to the Indian Rajahs.

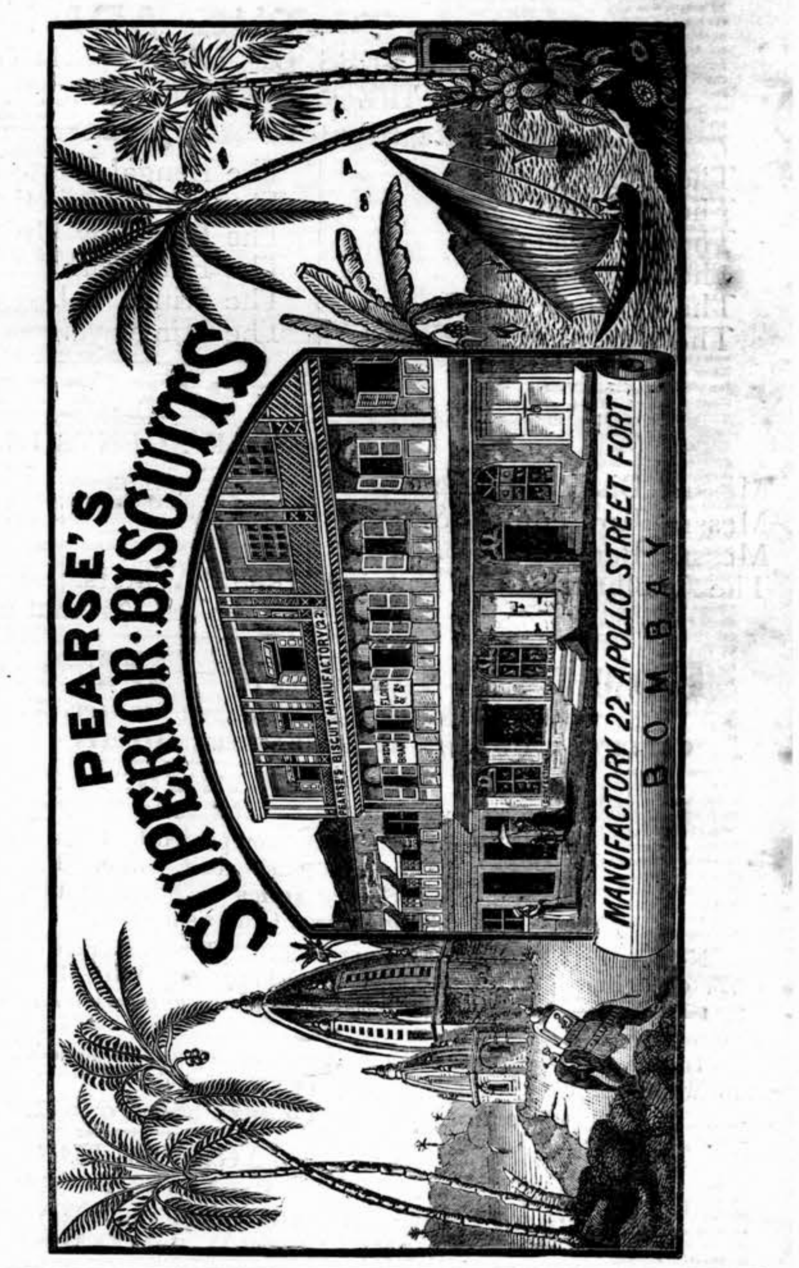
[†] It is almost impossible to render in English the Russian word here used, and which so often occurs in the present paper. "Pettifogging mercantile policy," would be, perhaps, a nearer approach to the writer's meaning. Foreigners constantly sneer at England's policy in the present age, and say that it is based and on purely trade considerations alone. (Transl.)

[‡] This speech of Lord Beaconsfield has been embodied in our article "England and Russia in the Eastern Question." See "Eastern Question," p. 70.

[§] "Eastern Question," *vide* Articles "John Bull in the East" and "England and Russia in the Estern Question."

[*] "Eastern Question," *vide* p. x., Preface.

STEALING THE BRITISH FLAG.—A demented native stole the Union Jack from the flag-taff on the public offices at Bangalore the other day. The offender, who is of the Moodliar caste and a draughtsman by profession, was taken before Col. Benson, the Cantonment Magistrate. In reply to questions put by His Worship, the man said that he had received a letter from the Almighty, written on green paper, telling him that the British rule had ceased, and the native Raj had come again into power, and directed him to do what he did. Before leaving home to do the act he locked his wife up. His Worship directed that the man be sent to the Bowing Hospital for medical observation. He is very young and intelligent looking. He will probably be sent to the Lunatic Asylum to be kept out of mischief, for an individual who is daring enough to haul down the British flag, is capable of doing something more dangerous.



CUTLER, PALMER & COMPANY,

LONDON, BORDEAUX,
BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

PATRONS:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA,

THE ADMIRALTY,

SEVERAL OWNERS OF INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA S.S. LINES.
THE B. I. S. N. Co., FOR SOME OF THEIR SHIPS.

And many Regimental Messes, and the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

The Bombay.
The Reform.
The Windham.
The Athenæum.
The Western India.
The Bengal.
The Bengal United Service.
The Simla United Service.
The Lucknow United Service.
The Futehgarh.
The Ninee Tal.
The Himalaya.
The Sirhind.
The Cawnpore.
The Arakan.
The Tirhoot Planters.
The Dibougarh.
The Tuticorin.

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.'s Cognac.
Messrs. Em. Dubois & Co.'s Cognac.
Messrs. Bauvin & Co.'s Cognac.
The Apollinaris Co.'s Natural Mineral Waters.
Messrs. Wachter & Co.'s Plume Champagne.
Messrs. Read Bros'. Bass's Champagne Ale.
Messrs. Leal Bros. & Co. of Madeira.
The Belthal Natural Mineral Water.
Henkes' Aromatic Schnapps.

BOMBAY HOUSE:—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICES:—5, ADELPHI TERRACE, W. C., AND 3 NEW LONDON STREET, CITY E. C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

To prevent delay, Constituents when ordering are requested, in the event of any particular Brand not being in stock, to state whether the nearest quality may be substituted.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. BHICCAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA; Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni;
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

BORDEAUX—Red.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
31 0	33 0	CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON...	After Dinner Wines	32 8	34 8
26 4	28 4	„ RAUZAN...		27 8	29 8
23 8	25 8	„ PALMER...		24 8	26 8
20 8	22 8	„ LA ROSE...	Dinner Wines	21 8	23 8
17 12	19 12	ST. JULIEN		18 8	20 8
15 12	17 12	CANTENAC		16 8	18 8
14 0	15 12	ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite... ...		14 8	16 8
11 8	13 8	PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Breakfast		12 0	14 0
11 0	13 0	PAUILLAC do. do. ...		11 8	13 8

BORDEAUX—White.

Cash Qts.	Cash Pts.		Credit Qts.	Credit Pts.
22 8	24 8	HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor, Red	23 8	25 8
17 12	19 12	SAUTERNE (Barsac) light, white capsule	18 8	20 8
14 8	...	GRAVE	15 0	...

BURGUNDY—Red.

Cash Qts.	Cash Pts.		Credit Qts.	Credit Pts.
30 8	32 8	CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	32 0	34 0
25 0	26 12	NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine.	26 0	28 0
21 0	23 0	VOLNAY, strongly recommended ...	22 0	24 0
17 12	...	BEAUNE, or MACON, soft delicate flavor...	18 8	...
37 4	39 4	SPARKLING Red Burgundy ...	39 0	41 0

BURGUNDY—White.

Cash Qts.	Cash Pts.		Credit Qts.	Credit Pts.
25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White...	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine ...	17 8	19 0
18 4	...	VERMOUTH	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNE.

Cash Qts.	Cash Pts.		Credit Qts.	Credit Pts.
47 0	50 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine...	49 0	52 0
48 0	50 12	WACHTER'S "PRINCE OF WALES'" BRAND	50 0	53 0
29 12	...	Ditto ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	31 0	...
40 4	43 0	FINE DRY SPARKLING... ...	42 0	45 0
37 12	41 12	GOOD SPARKLING (Star) ...	39 8	43 8
30 8	32 10	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	32 0	34 0
22 12	24 8	CARTE ROUGE...	23 8	25 8
24 0	...	FINEST SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	25 0	...

SHERRY.

We call special attention to these selected Wines for India.

Cash Qts.			Credit Qts.
36 12	AMONTILLADO A 1 rare, and 10 years' old ...	gold seal	38 8
35 0	AMONTILLADO, choice and superior... ...	black seal	36 8
26 4	MONTILLA, extra pale and very dry	black seal	27 8
27 4	AMOROSO, full flavoured, soft, pale	black seal	28 8
24 8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry.	blue seal	25 8
23 8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry.	green seal	24 8
21 8	MANZANILLA ...	red seal	22 8
20 12	PALE medium dry ...	yellow seal	21 8
19 12	VINO DE PASTO. remarkably pale and very dry ..	pink seal	20 8
16 12	A GOOD DINNER WINE.	white seal	17 8
16 12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
35 12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior, two voyages ...	black seal	37 8
31 0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine.	red seal	32 8

PORT.

Cash Qts.	Cash Pts.		Credit Qts.	Credit Pts.
35 0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)...	36 8	...
25 4	27 4	INVALID'S, gold Capsule ...	26 8	28 8
21 8	22 8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22 8	23 8
18 12	20 12	A GOOD FULL WINE, red seal ...	19 8	21 8
22 8	...	SACRAMENTAL WINE, St. MARTIN'S MALAGA	23 8	...

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

Cash Qts.	Cash Pts.		Credit Qts.	Credit Pts.
40 3	42 9	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	42 0	44 0
30 11	33 1	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	32 0	34 8
28 12	...	HOCK, excellent Wine recommended.	30 0	...
40 3	42 9	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	42 0	44 8
30 11	33 1	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	32 0	34 8
28 12	...	MOSELLE, excellent Wine, recommended	30 0	...

January 1878.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	„ MARCOBRUNNER ...	40 8	...
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow ...	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured.	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	„ LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER, most agreeable...	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL...	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate...	31 0	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Cash Qts.			Credit Qts.
24 12	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy ...	*	25 8
13 4	„ in Flasks ...		13 12
8 0	„ Half Flasks ...		8 4
26 8	White Capsule, delicate flavor ...	**	27 8
14 4	„ in Flasks ..		14 12
30 0	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ...	***	31 0
16 0	„ in Flasks...		16 0
32 12	Black Capsule, old, pale ...	****	34 0
17 4	„ in Flasks...		18 0
42 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare 20 years old		44 0
21 4	RUM, the finest old Jamaica ...		22 0
24 12	„ extra quality		25 8
19 8	„ fine "Pineapple"		20 0
21 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality...		22 0
21 4	FIELD'S GIN		22 0
22 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scoth, fine, old, pure		23 0
24 12	„ Scotch, fine, old, pure, extra quality		25 8
17 8	GENEVA, in flasks, the best ...		18 0
17 8	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dispeptic Cordial ...		18 0

LIQUEURS.

Cash Qts.	Cash Pts.		Credit Qts.	Credit Pts.
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle...	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW „ ...	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best ...	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE ...	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best... ...	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS ...	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice ...	...	28 0

COGNAC IN JARS.

Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.		Per Gal Without Jar. Rs. A.
13 12	COGNAC, * * * *...	14 4
11 14	„ * * *	12 4
10 0	„ * *	10 4
9 8	„ *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of Sherries and Cognacs in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar 1 Gallon	... ...	Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. 2 „	... ...	„ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „	... ...	„ 4 0 „

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro ...	44	134	260	510
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla ...	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal...	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto.	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal ...	34	86	163	320

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps Rs. 1½, Plated Taps Rs. 4, extra.

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE

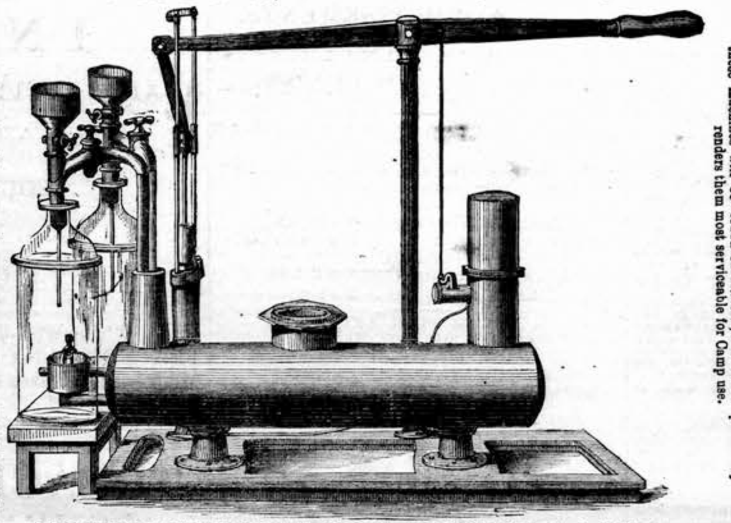
TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! A Decanter of Ice Water in 4 Minutes.

IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DOUBLE-ACTION ICE MACHINES.

WITH THE NEW **CONGELATOR** FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS
S. ROSE & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order.
Full particulars of the New CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.



For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on Board-ship, these machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

This Important Invention may be considered as a boon to all Residents in Tropical Climates.

S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenious invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the continuation of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shewn in the engraving; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION or one Decanter Machine, fitted complete	Cash Rs.	190 0
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION or two Decanter Ice Machine, fitted with all requisites for working and packed in one case	Cash „	275 0
IMPROVED QUADRUPLE-ACTION or four Decanter Ice Machine, fitted with all requisites for working and packed in one case	Cash „	500 0

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

For Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine, each ....Rs. 20
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

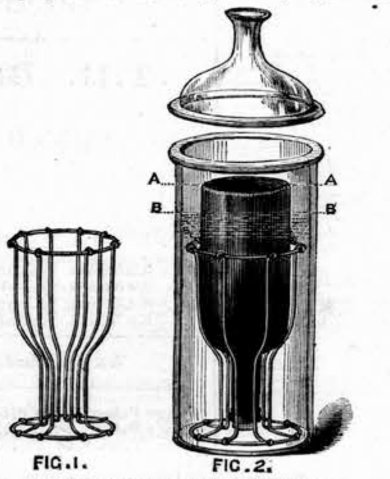
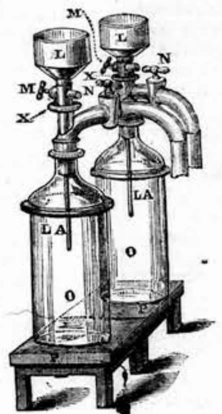


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.



Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.

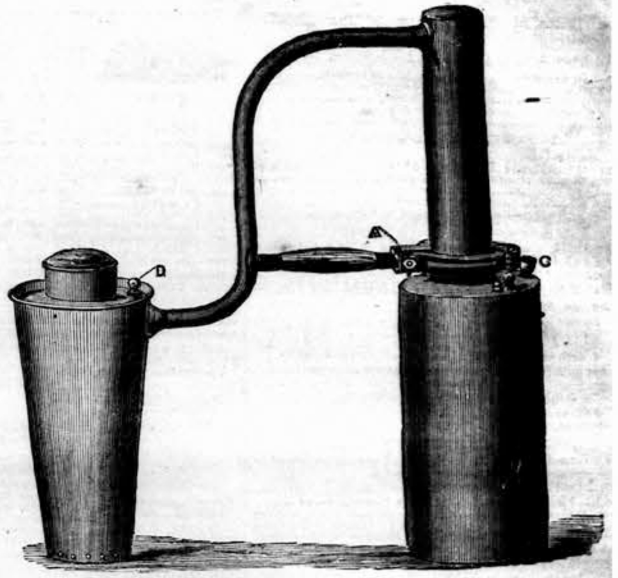
PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

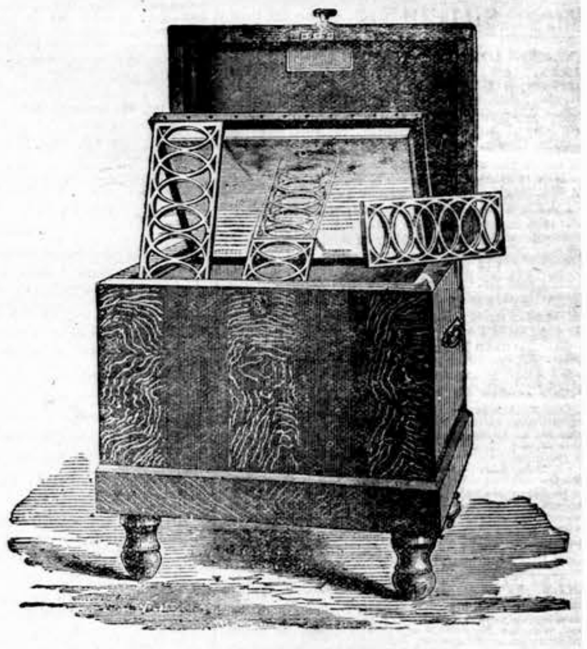


The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation....	Rs. 150 0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation....................	„ 250 0

N.B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.



REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap. Medium size ....Rs. 140

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ....Rs. 160

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE,

1st JANUARY 1877.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT OF THE FIRST CLASS, WITH SILVER MEDAL,
AWARDED TO

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co.,

FOR THEIR SUPERIOR AND WELL-FINISHED WATCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to their

60 RUPEES CRYSTAL-FACED LEVER WATCHES

JUST INTRODUCED, QUITE A NEW CLASS OF WATCH SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
ALSO, TO AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Cylinder and Lever Watches from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

Gents' Gold Keyless Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Lever Watches, 1st quality, full jewelled, and with Compensation Balances, Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.

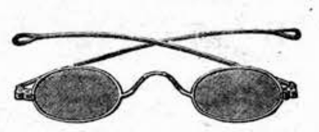
Ladies Gold Hunting, ½ Hunting and Open-Faced Lever and Cylinder Watches, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 250.

Chronographs, Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronometers and Calendar Watches, in Silver and Gold cases, a great assortment, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

Our well-known German Silver Crystal-Faced keyless Lever SHIKAR WATCHES at Rs. 30 and Rs. 35, cheap, durable and reliable.

Handsome Carriage Clocks and Timepieces, in Morocco Cases, &c., &c., &c.

LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES IN GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL FRAMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED.



JEWELLERY OF INDIAN AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.
REPAIRS OF WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, and 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

OUT-STATION ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCES FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,058.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 5th March for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "CHANDA," 2,040 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander K. Macaulay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., on THURSDAY, the 21st February 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st February 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 26th February 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
USTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on the 6th March, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April,
and by the
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May,
and by the
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
MBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
ITALIA	2,245	424	March	16
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	„	30
INDIA	2,289	500	April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	3

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th Feb.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2883	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	5th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st March.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	29th „
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)...... Rs. 950

Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton .... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back...... Rs. 800

BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL............................Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back......Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. TYRIAN,
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL,
SAILING 20th FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

Passage Money......Rs. 400.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January 1878.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. Gough, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain Green, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10th APRIL, POSITIVELY.

THIS well-known and magnificent Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a saloon built on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE...Rs. 500

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 11, 1878.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W., M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When [illegible] in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS !!! LAST NIGHTS !!
OF THIS
THE MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
EVER GIVEN IN BOMBAY.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

AFTERNOON COMMENCE AT 3-30.
EVENING COMMENCE AT 9.

ALL THE STAR ARTISTS,
ALL THE HIGHLY TRAINED
AND EDUCATED HORSES
AND THE COMIC MULE BARNEY
Will appear at each and every Performance.

CHEAP PRICES. MILLION PRICES.

JOHN WILSON & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. CORBYN, Agent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

RE-ENGAGEMENT.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,
MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL REPEAT HIS WORLD-RENOWNED IMPERSONATION OF
HAMLET,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1878,
IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF
HAMLET.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

HAMLET	Mr. B. FAIRCLOUGH.
King of Denmark	„ H. Vernon.
Polonius	„ J. Morris.
Laertes	„ M. Comerford.
Horatio	„ S. Phelps.
Rosencrantz	„ C. Dillon.
Guildenstern	„ Smythe.
Osrick	„ A. Plumpton.
Ghost First Player	„ J. Batson.
First Grave-digger	„ J. Morris.
Marcellus	„ Dixon.
Bernardo	„ T. Andow.
Actress	Lady Amateur.
Queen	Mrs. H. Vernon.
OPHELIA	MISS ELCIA MAY.

THURSDAY, 21st FEBRUARY,
MACBETH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THE NATUCK UTEJUK MUNDLEE.
(Society for the improvement of the Native Drama)
President—Sir MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary—KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1878.

Well-known Historical Drama,
NULL DAMIANTY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

ress Circle (Reserved)	Rs. 2	Stalls	As. 12
„ (Unreserved)	Rs. 1	Pit	„ 8

NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL.

THIS Steamer has been unavoidably delayed. She will sail on SATURDAY positively.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by the Trustees of Shett Mooljibhoy Madhavdas's Charities for the ERECTION of a DHURRUMSALLA opposite the Madhav Baug.

Particulars and copies of Specification can be obtained on application at the Fort residence of Shett Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, No. 2, Hornby Row, East, where Tenders can be delivered on or before 1st March next.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS.

For Self and Co-Trustees, Shett Mooljibhoy Madhavdas's Charities.

Bombay, 19th February 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain DOCUMENTS hereunder specified were LOST or STOLEN on the morning of the 13th February 1878, on my way from my House, No. 57, Mody Khana Street to the Boree Bunder Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. Whoever will bring them to me or give any clue for their recovery will receive a Reward of Rs. 10.

An Indenture in English made between Maneckjee Sorabjee Ashburner to Byramjee Nowrojee, bearing date the 14th July 1874, a Marathi translation of the said Indenture ; a Marathi deed from Dadabhoy Jamsetjee to Maneckjee Sorabjee Ashburner ; a Memorandum Goojratee Book ; a Marathi Receipt for Deva ; a Auctioneer's Receipt ; four letters, and other Goojratee and English Newspapers.

MATHOORADASS KHETSEY,
Cursondass Nensee's House, Mody Khana, Fort.

Bom y. 19th February 1878.

MASONIC WORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Carlyle's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Mackay's Lexicon of Ditto.	3	4
Ritual of Freemasonry	2	12
Claret's whole Craft of Freemasonry under lock and key	32	0
The Perfect Ceremonies of Craft Masonry	4	4
The Perfect Ceremonies of the Royal Arch Degree	5	0
The Lectures of the three Degrees in Craft Masonry, the Ceremony of Installation, &c.	4	4
The Perfect Ceremonies of Mark Master Mason, together with Royal Ark Mariner, &c.	5	0
The Perfect Ceremonies of the Knights of Rome and of the Red Cross of Constantine, &c.	5	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

EFFERVESCING SALINES, FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

		Cash Prices.
Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, per bottle		Rs. 0 12
Eno's Fruit Salt	„	1 12
Hibbert's Health-giving Saline	„	1 8
Hockin's Seidlitz Powder	„	1 12 and Rs. 3 8
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline	„	1 8 „ 2 12

The Company's Stocks are received direct from the Manufacturers to ensure

FRESH AND GENUINE SUPPLIES.

COOLING AND REFRESHING DRINKS
may be made
by mixing with any of the above
OUR WELL KNOWN
LEMON OR GINGER SYRUPS.

Cash Price, per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

SODAIC, GAZOGENE AND SEIDLITZ POWDERS
LEMON AND GINGER KALIS.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, PINEAPPLE, RED AND BLACK CURRANT SYRUPS & ESSENCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BAZAAR, JOHN CONNON SCHOOL.—ADMISSION FREE TO-DAY, Wednesday, at 5 p.m., in the Town Hall. Auction by Amateur Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, a PLEASURE GIG, nearly new, larch built and copper fastened, rigged and fitted complete. Rs. 125. Apply to X., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, property of Lieut. Col. WHITE, R. E., HANSOM (recently done up), Horse and Harness. Price Rs. 550.

FOR SALE, Tents, Camp Furniture, Lady's Horse, Piano, Good Cow, Sind Buffalo, Tiger, Panther and Bear Skins. Apply to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indi n Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH CHEDDAR CHEESE, just landed HAM and BACON, J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash......... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash ....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash			Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.

THE CHEAPEST INDIAN TEA OF THE SEASON.
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.
INDIAN TEA MART,
OPENED BY Mr. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MORTON & Co.)

KANGRA VALLEY TEA from some of the best Plantations.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of the purest quality.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA of excellent flavour.
KANGRA VALLEY TEA at the lowest rates.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEADOW STREET.

INCLUDES portions of Salsette, the range of the Ghauts, shows all the Spinning Mills on the Island, the whole of the Native Town with its mass of Buildings, Railway Works, the Fort with portions of the Harbour and Shipping, Public Edifices, &c. &c., Colaba to the point beyond the new Lighthouse running into Back Bay.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON.
N BLACK AND WHITE AND, ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON,
In SKEINS or on REELS.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, ETC.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of a Large Shipment of the above.

The best Qualities, latest Designs, and Colours.

WINSORS.

	Rs. a.
To tie Knot, Bow, or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 8
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	5 0
Sterling Silver Scarf Rings	5 0

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

"The Don," New Fancy Stripes, Plain Colors, Blue and Black and White Spots Black, Blue and Lavender	2 12

MODERATE KNOTS.

Duke of Edinborough, New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped or Plain Coloured Silk Blue, Lavender, Slate and Black	3 0

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.

The "Leopold," Washing, Bird's Eyes, Rich Fancy Spots and Stripes	2 8
Plain Colours and Black	3 8
The Leopold, Washing, Twilled Silk, White and Coloured Spots	3 0

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

New Fancy Checks Fancy Stripes or Spots, Rich Figured Satin	4 0
Washing Pin Scarf, Plain and Fancy Linen	1 12
White Marsala	1 8
Gold and Silver Pins, a variety of Patterns, Horse Shoe, &c	6 8 to 30 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colours, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above.	2 4
White Dress Bows	1 0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs. a.
Black Corded Silk ......Re. 1, 1-4 and	1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 0
White Dress Ties ......from 8 annas	
The Club House, Black and Fancy	2 12

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2 8
„ Silk for Dress	4 8
Cantab, very strong	3 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 8

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks 11-8, 12-8,	16 0
Ladies ......8-8 to	12 8
Sun Umbrellas	5 8
Ladies' Sunshades	5 8

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange, Ground Ash, selected Rattans, a large assortment	1 8 to 2 0

LUND'S JEWELLERY.

Gold on Ivory, will last for years, Collar Stud	1 12
Front Do.	3 8
Solitares	5 8
Links	10 8

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

White, Black and Colored, 2 Buttons	Nett.	3 0
Dogskin		2 8
Doe Gauntlets		3 0
Dogskin Gauntlets		3 0

GENTS' KID GLOVES.

White, Black and Colored	Nett.	3 4
Dogskin, Sewn, Fancy Colours		2 8
Tan Deer for Driving		3 4
White Doe Military		3 8
Real White Buckskin		6 8

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.		Rs. a
Badham's West End	per doz.	6 8	Badham's First Lord	per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear per doz.	7 0
Badham's Dux		6 8	Badham's Clerical		8 8	Badham's Boys' Sailor	5 8
Badham's Pall Mall		6 8	Badham's Grosvenor, stand up		6 0	Badham's Boys' Dux	5 8
Badham's Shakespear		6 8	Military Stand up		6 8		
Badham's London Society		6 8					

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION !!!

THE FAMOUS
ROYAL ILLUSIONISTS
IN THEIR
MYSTERIOUS AND STARTLING WONDERS
EVERY EVENING.

MILLION PRICES !!

First Class..............................Re. 1
Second Seats ....As. 8

Doors open at 8-30 ; Commence at 9-15.

Seats can be secured at Soundy and Co.'s, without extra charge.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,

ENGINEERS,
WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.,
AGENTS FOR
LAMONT'S PATENT BOTTLE
FOR AËRATED WATERS,
WITH SELF-ACTING STOPPERS OF GLASS, VULCANITE OR EBONITE, &c.,

40s. Per Gross, delivered F.O.B., London,

NO ROYALTY TO PAY.

MACHINES FOR FILLING, WITH SYRUP PUMP ATTACHED.
£16. 15s. CASH.

Agent—Mr. HENRY ROGERS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOON.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AREACA
TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than othe essels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 ..Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO, (Ld.)

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM payable during the whole term of life as compared with the published rates of some of the other principal offices transacting Life Assurance business in India.

INDIAN CIVIL RATES.—WITH PROFITS.

Office.	Age 25			Age 35			Age 45		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
UNIVERSAL	35	0	0	43	0	0	53	0	0
Standard	35	5	4	44	7	4	59	4	0
Indian Life Assurance Co., Limited	34	14	0	44	1	4	59	0	0
London Assurance Corporation	38	14	8	43	5	4	56	3	4

Similar reductions are made on Military and Naval risks.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DEBENTURE LOAN TO CLOSE 28th FEBRUARY 1878.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated income of ONE LAC.

2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

3. The property will be vested, by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 50,000 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover : those paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, upon the last day of November in each year, and the numbers drawn, will be paid in full, on the 31st December yearly, thus 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.

4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 19TH FEB. 1878.

THE political telegrams received to-day have quite unsettled business. With peace all but assured, there was a tendency in the morning to discount a material improvement in trade generally, but towards the close a less satisfactory feeling supervened, and everything remains in a state of suspense pending further advices.

The commercial telegrams of yesterday certainly indicate a decided improvement in the general feeling at Home. Consols have advanced from 95½ to 95⅝, and French Rentes from 109¾ to 110¼; while in Seeds there is a decline quoted of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed both on the spot and to arrive, in Rapeseed of 6d. per quarter to arrive and 9d. on the spot, and in Bombay Linseed of 1s. per quarter ex-Warehouse. Bombay Rapeseed was unchanged as was also Wheat to arrive.

In Manchester Piece Goods were reported as less depressed with rather more enquiry, and Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, sales 14,000 bales. Spot quotations were unaltered, but from private sources we learn that arrivals were 1/16d. higher all round. The American advices, however, are against any material rise. Futures are certainly quoted ¼ cent higher, but spot Cotton is unaltered and the receipts are on a scale which, if maintained, must depress the market, whether the result of the political negotiations be peace or war. The crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts......	30,000	19,000	27,000
Three days' „	43,000	30,000	39,000
Total since 1st Sept.......	3,400,000	3,435,000	3,330,000

Notwithstanding the news from America yesterday respecting the Silver question, the quotation for Bar Silver in London remains unchanged at 54d. per oz., and although, owing to the pacific political news, the Banks have to-day quoted an advance of ⅛d. per rupee for private paper, sellers have declined to do business at the rise, and the market closes at quite nominal figures. It is not at all improbable that with the influences at present at work STERLING EXCHANGE may have an upward tendency as the season advances, but sellers at the moment are slow to believe in any movement of the kind, and, as we have said, to-day's rates are altogether nominal. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	.........1s. 8⅞d.		per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight..	1s. 9⅛d.	„
Credits,	3 months' sight..	1s. 9⅛d.	„
Documents, 3	„	......1s. 9 3-16d.	„

On Calcutta business has been done on demand at ⅛ per cent. premium; for 60 days' sight the nominal rate is one per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally firmer with an upward tendency, but we have not heard of any transactions of importance. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94 to 94⅛; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94⅛; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅛.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet but firmer. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher. Land Companies are unchanged. In Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving shares are firmer all round, and we quote a general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON this morning opened active, and a considerable business was done at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but later in the day buyers declined to go on, and the market closes very irregularly, both buyers and sellers being indisposed to go on pending further news from Home.

SEEDS and WHEAT are dull with few buyers, but sellers do not seem disposed to give way much in price.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. For Liverpool by steamer £1-12-6 is the current quotation, although relets are said to have been done at 1s. 3d. per ton less. By sail for Liverpool we still quote £1-15. For Trieste and Venice there is a good enquiry at £2-7-6 per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS are the turn firmer, inasmuch as sellers have shown a disposition to hold for higher rates, but buyers are not operating more largely, and we cannot report any quotable rise in prices.

COALS are quiet, and there are sellers to arrive at a decline of 4 annas per ton on yesterday's rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	690
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	0 150 p.s.	1,195
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	1.5 do	875
Albert Ginning Co......	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	875
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	685
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	435
Indian Press Co.........	1,000	350	all	14 do	150
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	65
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	610
Colaba Press Co..........	500	1,880	all	50 do	425 xd
Dhollera P. and G. Co	500	300	all	15 do	280 xd
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	850 xd
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,200
French Press Co.........	300	500	all	40 do	310
Imperial Press Co.......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..........	1,125	400	350	40 do	310
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	6 do	425
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld..	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,025
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 n
Volkart's United Press Co................	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock........	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	296xd
Do. New £20 Shares......	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	245

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited........	7,500	150	all	4 p. s ..	80
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	750
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.......	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s.	1,730
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ld..	550	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	6
Mechanics Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Trecher and Co..	1,200	500	all	11 p. ct	555
Viegas Patent Slip Co. ..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. ALATHEA, 803 tons, Capt. M. Peacock, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO and Co.'s s. s. PERSIA, 765 tons, Capt. G. Merello, will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co.'s s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Capt. J Avern, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers—For Liverpool: Mr. C. Macallen. For Aden: 16 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL STEAMER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, 1,139 tons, Capt. C. Farr, sailed yesterday for China with the China Mails and with a cargo of 1481 chests opium, 79 bales cotton, 1,262 bales twist, and general cargo, and the following passengers—For Hongkong: Mr. J. Trewy. For Galle: Mr. Quilly.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Assam (s)........	Stewart	Melbourne, Jan 24.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
19	Vingorla (s)..........	Dougherty	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	Penang (s)	Avern	Liverpool.
	Alathea (s)	Peacock	Rangoon.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	China.

The Steamer Persia, Merello, to Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mirzapore, to Southampton.
Steamer Chanda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Cagia, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
15	Willie Reed..........	Yates	Liverpool, Oct 18.
	Castello (s)	Howe	London, Dec 23.

DEPARTURES.

Ships City of Calcutta and Rajmahal.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
16	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Africa (s)	....	Calcutta.
17	Cyrene (s)	....	Bombay and 8 Ports.
	Malda (s)	....	Bombay and 8 Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
18	Telford (s)..........	....	Calcutta.
	Navarino (s).........	....	Calcutta.
	Meinam (s)	....	Pondicherry and Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vespasian s—557 bundles sheet iron, Lokmunjee Ebramjee, and 18 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolam Hossein.

FROM LONDON.

Duke of Athol—1 cask hardware, Essoofally Heptoola; 66 kegs iron nails, 5 casks rice bowls, and 26 casks hardware, Hassunally Lalljee.

Stelvio s—28 cases sherry wine, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Zerbino s—100 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Mirzapore s—40 cases sherry wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Kashgar s—60 cases candles, Bomanjee Manekjee Punthakey; 37 cases provisions, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 25 cases champagne, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 31 cases champagne, Merwanjee Cowverjee and Co; 3 cases cheese and 1 case boots, Esmalijee Curimbhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—93 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Abbie Carver—2,500 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

Tyrian s—30 packages dry whitelead and 10 casks whitelead paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Galatea s—10 bales hides, Joseph Soares; 50 bales wool, Eduljee Sharoorjee; 50 bales cotton, Sewchund Ghilladhur; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee; 437½ cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Narranjee; 250 cwts myrabollams, Ludha Hemraz; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 120 cwts gall, Bhimjee Canjee; 50 bale cotton and 26 bales cotton waste, Gvincram Dwarkadass.

Bellona s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 21 bales wool, Ranjee Roychund; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Childwall Hall s—60 cwts coir yarn Nanje Govindjee; 800 cwts. wheat, Hurridass Gangjee; 800 cwts wheat, 1,5 cwts linseed, and 4,004 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 60 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 282½ cwts myrabollams, Bhimjee Canjee; 14 bales hides, Atoolbhoy Ghagoobhoy; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Becher and Ambaidass; 393½ cwts wheat, Cursondass Madhowjee.

Earl of Zetland—100 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Moolchund; 160 cwts bones, Allymahmed Hassun; 10 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—8 cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 91½ cwts ginger, Hajee Cassum Joosub; 7 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Ganjee; 16 cases cardamoms, 229 packages ginger, 6·7 packages coffee, and 282 packages cinnamon, P & O S N Co; 112 cwts. B horns and 18 cases fish maws, Mitha Munjee; 16 bales hides, 1 bale skin, and 2½ cwts B horns, Dhurumsey Velljee; 1½ cwts T shells, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 200 cwts dry ginger, Hajee Ramjee; 25 bales hides, Khimbhoy Nensey; 22½ cwts amba-huldi, Madhowjee Gella; 85 cwts amba-huldi, Dhurumsey Visram.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Forest Grove—240 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Michael Chevalier—160 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

Zante s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 130 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castres—125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Buteshire s—250 cwts linseed and 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lady Frances s—478 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

Nor s—100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

Tagus s—41 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 60 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Tyrian—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 7 bales hides, A C Dady; 750 cwts gingelly seed, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castores—200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa s—106 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 75 cwts olibanum Mahomed Courjee; 1 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 26 cwts red raisin, Currim Pudumsey; 365 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

Geelong s—1 box real pearls, Essoofally Essabhoy; 19 chests opium, Goolamhoosein Jaumahamed; 7 chests opium, Gunesdass Johurmull; 35 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 46 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 24 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 4 chests opium, Goolabroy Hadayal; 25 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin; 98 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Tezpall Nursingdass; 6 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 45 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 chests opium, N Abraham; 50 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, E G Abraham; 1 box real pearls, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 25 chests opium, Buldewdass Soorzumull; 6 chests opium, Gunesdass Buldewdass; 17 chests opium, Hajee Essac Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 17 chests opium, Hajee Essac Elias; 196 cwts opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 18½ chests opium, Rampertap Morlidhur; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—143 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 22½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 9 chests opium, Samruthroy Khetseedass; 1 chests opium, Goolabroy Hurdayal; 10 chests opium, Gunesdass Johurmull; 12 chests opium, E J Abraham; 104 chests opium, Tarachund Neetaram; 13 chests opium, Khetseydas Hurmookroy; 35 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 chests opium, Guneshlall Sobhagmull.

FOR MADRAS.

Chanda s—26 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th February 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·923
Temperature of the Air............................ 81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.............................. 69·6
Dew Point .... 63·9
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·571
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) 87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).. 72·0
General Direction of wind ......NNW, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours .... 259.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Plant, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Murphy, Capt, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Cresswell, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

FEBRUARY 17.

Travers, Col, 48th Regt, on leave, from Cannanore.
Baker, Surg, on leave from Surat.
Elliot, Lieut, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Scourfield, Capt, 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Banister, Lieut, R A, on leave from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 18.

Robson, Capt, R A, on leave from Kirkee.
Coles, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Vincent, Lieut Col, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Sandwith, Major, 15th Bombay N I, on leave from Ahmednugur.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, to Baroda.

FEBRUARY 20.

Manning, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on retired, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 16.)

The Hon'ble F R Cockerell to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Mr J Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be Judicial Commissioner of British Burma.

Mr E A Down, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, is transferred to the Punjab.

Surgeon F H Pedroza, 29th Madras N I, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties.

In consequence of the departure on furlough to England of Lieutenant-Colonel H T Duncan, CSI, Resident, Mandalay, the following promotions are made in the Graded Political Service:—Colonel W H Beynon, Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Jeypore, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 2nd Class, with effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan gives over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel Tweedie. Lieut-Colonel W Tweedie, Political Agent, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, and is posted to Mandalay as Resident.

Until further orders, Mr F de H Larpent is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, and Mr C J Rivett-Carnac is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.

Mr P E Clauque is appointed to officiate until further orders as Assistant to the Deputy Assistant General, British Burmah.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieut S B B atson, 17th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

Major A Vivian, Squadron Commander and 2nd in Command, 3rd Punjab Cavalry to officiate as Commandant, vice Colonel L B Jones, on furlough. Major W C Anderson, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Major Vivian. Lieut F Mardall, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C St George Brownlow, Deputy Judge Advocate, Sirhind and Lahore Circle, private affairs, for one year.

Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John M Cripps, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Colonel H Melvill, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for one year.

Surgeon-Major C J Jackson, private affairs, for two years.

Surgeon-Major H Thom, M D, 3rd Punjab Infantry, private affairs, for two years.

F Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, urgent private affairs, for six months.

Captain D M Strong, Squadron Commander, 10th Bengal Lancers, private affairs, for one year.

Captain J B Slater, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, for two years.

Captain W A Roberts, R A, Remount Agent at the Presidency, private affairs, for four months.

Captain T Howard, R E, Public Works Department, private affairs, for one year.

Captain R R Pulford, R E, Public Works Department, private affairs, for eight months.

Captain J A McNeale, Squadron Commander, 8th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for one year, four months, and nine days.

Lieut E Lloyd, Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut W H Firth, R A, No 3 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, medical certificate, for one year.

Lieut J D Fordyce, Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut A M'Leod Mills, Wing Officer, 10th N I, private affairs, for two years.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Chandler, Supernumerary 4th Grade Officer of the Indian Government Ruik Kuel, is appointed to the Indian Government ship Irrawaddy as 4th Grade Officer, vice Mr A L Jennings, resigned, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr B G Francis to be a temporary 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and posted to the Indian Government ship Irrawaddy for temporary service.

Mr A L Jennings, 2nd Grade Officer of the Indian Government ship Irrawaddy, is permitted to resign his appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F N Newton, Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred in the same capacity to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr W Hall, Executive Engineer, N W Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The following changes are ordered in the superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department:—Mr A Wilson, Assistant Engineer, is re-transferred from Madras to Bengal. Mr J R Deals, Assistant Examiner, is posted to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works Accounts. Mr J W A McNair, Assistant Examiner, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the N W Provinces and Oudh.

Mr J P Armstrong, Executive Engineer, is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Lieut W Shone, R E, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Lieut G K Scott-Moncrieff, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Mr C H Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J C Douglas, Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade, or until further orders.

Mr T Stissett, a Superintendent of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr W H Lilley, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, is granted leave on medical certificate for five months.

Six months' leave without pay is granted to Mr H Corkery, Assistant Surveyor.

Mr E B Mealey, Assistant Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted 16 months' furlough to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 8th)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1 th Hussars—Lieut C Sandes to be Adjutant, vice Cavendish, promoted.

40th Regt—Lieut H F Turnbull to be Inspector, vice Cravan.

4th N I—Major R S Robertson, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lieut-Colonel W C Michel, officiating as Commandant.

1st Goorkhas.—Lieut R C Temple, from the 38th N I, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Colonel W W Woodward, R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Kirkee for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Major A W Capel, late 5th European Light Cavalry, returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Department are appointed to do duty at hill depots during the ensuing hot season:—

Murree—Surgeon J F Supple.
Dalhousie—Surgeon-Major W Temple, V C.
Nainital—Surgeon-Major G White.
Landour—Surgeon-Major H Harrison.
Kasauli—Surgeon, Major H J O'Brien.

The names of the undermentioned officers are added to the list of officers who have qualified in part II. examinations A and B, published in G O C C of the 10th December 1877, p 630:—Captain and Brevet-Major F Karslake, 83rd Foot, Captain J Becke, 21st Bombay N I.

Lieut J J Congdon, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Calcutta to Meerut and rejoin his battery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Major Elton, to England, to appear before a medical board. Major Tupper, to Bombay, for one month to appear before a medical board.

10th Hussars—Lieut M C Wood, to England, for six months on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Major General H E L Thuillier, CSI., to England, for two years on private affairs. Major H A Tracey, to England, to appear before a medical board. Major G B Macdonell, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut T W S Stansfeld, to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-1st Foot—Captain G Paterson, to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

1-3rd Foot—Sub Lieut G E H Cates, to Bombay, for thirty days to appear before a medical board.

1-6th Foot—Captain G W B Collies, for fourteen days, thence to England, or fifteen months on urgent private affairs.

1-25th Foot—Sub-Lieut E A Travers, to Calcutta, from 15th February to the 15th August, to study the native languages.

34th Foot—2nd Lieut S F Biddulph, to Bareilly, on private affairs.

72nd Foot—Captain P B Simpson, to England, pending retirement from the service.

73rd Foot—Lieut F A Blyth, to remain at Dum Dum, from the 16th Feb to the 15th April, on medical certificate, in extension.

Surgeon-Major A W Shedden, to England, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon R Blood, to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter......................24th, 8h. 36m. A.M.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed.	20	English Mail expected	6 27	6 1	0 57 m 1 25 a	7 14 m 7 27 a
Th.	21	......	6 26	6 2	1 33 m 2 13 a	7 54 m 8 10 a
Fr.	22	......	6 26	6 2	2 9 m 3 3 a	8 35 m 8 54 a
Sat.	23	......	6 25	6 2	2 42 m 4 0 a	9 18 m 9 45 a
Sun.	24	Sexagessima Sunday.	6 25	6 2	3 25 m 5 15 a	10 14 m 10 55 a
Mon.	25	......	6 24	6 3	4 22 m 6 46 a	11 24 m ......
Tues.	26	......	6 24	6 3	5 59 m 8 15 a	0 36 m 0 49 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate

CONCERT, TOWN HALL.—The Organ Committee will give an afternoon CONCERT on FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, in the Town Hall, commencing at half-past 5 o'clock. Several accomplished vocalists have promised their services. Admission One Rupee.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS is further POSTPONED to next SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, to be held in the Pavilion at 6-15 p. m.

C. YOUNG.
N. R. OLIVER,
Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

EVATT—February 14th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. J. H., Evatt, M.D. Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

EVANS—February 15th, at Agra, the wife of H. Farrington Evans C.S., of a son.

BIGHAM—February 12th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. T. Bigham, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, of a daughter.

MORE—February 15th, at Agra, the wife of W. H. More, of a son.

SMART—February 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. A. W. Smart, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 6th Division Jaunpur, of a son.

DEATH.

TRENCHARD—February 16th, at Jubbulpore, suddenly of heart disease, Sergeant George Trenchard, Mess Sergeant, 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots, aged 36.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1878.

THE political and commercial telegrams received yesterday confirm the accuracy of our special telegram of Monday evening, announcing that the Russian troops had retired from Constantinople and that the danger of an immediate outbreak of war between England and Russia had been averted. Lord Derby's statement in the House of Lords about the despatch referring to a contemplated Russian advance on Gallipoli is evidently connected with events of earlier date than were noticed in our telegram, which really brings up the news to a later hour than Reuter's telegrams of yesterday forenoon. What has happened, we should say, is that Germany has found it necessary to mediate between Russia and England, as the Czar's Government dreaded undertaking a second campaign; and that the British Ironclads moved away from Constantinople in order to allow the Russians to occupy one redoubt, on the understanding that, the military vanity of the army having been thus gratified by a show of occupying Constantinople, the fortifications should be immediately evacuated. Russia has carried out this arrangement, and England has thereby gained an indisputable diplomatic triumph, which will enable her to enter the Congress with her prestige restored. It is evident that, with all their boasting, the great military monarchies of the Continent are not prepared to enter hurriedly on a war with England. Peace will now be maintained for a while, at least; and, though there will be many difficult questions to be settled by the Conference, we incline to believe that, the critical period being now fairly over, the war fever will quickly subside in both England and Russia, and some means will be found of patching up the controversies still unsettled.

WHEN our rulers who in their wisdom attempted to stifle the free expression of public opinion in Bombay by refusing to allow the use of the Town Hall for a public meeting, read the report of the proceedings which took place yesterday in the Circus, they will probably perceive that the opinions of the non-official community are not so contemptible as they would fain believe them to be. A more unanimous or interesting assembly has probably never been held before in this city, and we question whether many more powerful demonstrations by the non-official community have ever been made in India. The Circus pavilion was crowded. Many natives had shut up their shops in the bazaar purposely to record by their presence at the meeting their objections to the present financial policy of the Government of India. There was also a great attendance of Europeans. It was perhaps unreasonable to expect that there would be many people present belonging to the classes who are to be exempted from the Trades Licence Tax; many officials stayed away because they were afraid of offending their masters; others frankly declared that it would be the height of folly to do anything that would assist to take money out of their pockets; but notwithstanding the prevalence among certain classes of these crude and illiberal ideas of public duty, there were many professional and official gentlemen present, and we honour them for their display of a spirit which shows them to be actuated not by selfishness but by an honest conviction of the merits of right and justice. The meeting was really a demonstration of a graver political character than its immediate object—that of protesting against the Trades Licence Tax—would make it appear to be. It was practically the beginning of a general protestation by the non-official community of India against the arbitrary domination of the official classes. The generous aspirations of Englishmen for liberty will assert themselves wherever Englishmen are gathered together. Here in India an immense and intelligent non-official community has sprung up. The official classes have never looked upon it with favour. They have endeavoured to keep it under their feet by all the arts which power and social position enabled them to employ. They have been pleased to think that non-officials in this country are only interlopers—objectionable persons, but necessary perhaps, and therefore to be suffered. There have been few bonds of sympathy between the two classes. By its commerce, its effect upon the native character brought constantly in contact with it, its invaluable assistance to the revenues of the country, and even by the moral support which its presence gives to the power through which India is held, the non-official community has become one of the great elements of British strength in India. But the official classes would not see this. They loved to look upon the non-official Englishman as an ass to carry their burdens. In recent times, since the establishment of an Imperial Court, sympathy between the two classes has grown colder. Our Viceroy presides at banquets of officials and makes congratulatory speeches; but the non-official Englishman is ignored in the imperial revels. His volatile Excellency adorns officials with medals, ribbons, and titles, and performs, like a gallant as he is, the same interesting occupation on the wives of officials and some females in the zenanas of Native Courts; but the non-official community has no part in it all. Absence of sympathy between the governing classes and the governed is always dangerous. In what state would England herself be if she were overridden by officials who persistently ignored those who did not belong to the same class? There would be simple anarchy. The election by the people of representatives in Parliament forms a chain of sympathy between the governing class and the great governed, and so long as it holds together the bulk of the nation is *en rapport* with its Government, and neither revolutions nor widespread discontent are to be feared. In India, no such chain exists. The people are taxed and have no power to prevent themselves from being so even if the taxation happens to be notoriously inequitable. If there had not been a serious absence of sympathy between the official and the non-official classes, would the present financial schemes of the Government have ever been introduced? We think not. And herein lies the danger of this want of sympathy: the official classes make taxation without consultation with the people, and their arbitrary powers tempt them as they enable them to exempt themselves from bearing any of the expenses of the State from which they draw their ample means of livelihood. Intoxicated apparently by imperial pride, they have already yielded to the temptation, and the meeting of the non-official community yesterday in Bombay was a political protest against the circumstance. It was an appeal to the people of England for the freedom and justice which they themselves enjoy. Surely the people of England will listen to an earnest which must harmonise so truly with their own convictions. When they learn that the non-official community of India is to be taxed to defray a debt which belongs to the nation, that the non-official community has no means of obtaining redress in India because the Legislative Councils are mere machines for executing the will of an Imperialised Viceroy and his advisers, and that so rankly intolerant of criticism have our imperial rulers become that they will not permit a great community like that of Bombay to use their own hall for a public meeting but compel them, if they would be heard, to be beholden to the courtesy of a circus manager for the use of his tent—when they learn all these things, that we are now being taxed in defiance of all rules of political economy, that the poorest among us are to have their burdens added to when they have just escaped from the clutches of a famine that has left them poverty-stricken, and that the rich professional and official classes are to be permitted to go on their way rejoicing as if heaven had ordained them to have no responsibilities connected with the calamities of the country, we find it difficult to believe that the people of England will not come to our rescue and save us from the dangerous effects of an utter want of sympathy born of an arrogant and uncompromising *régime* of Imperialism.

THE memorial which yesterday's meeting adopted with so much enthusiasm contains a very full exposition of the objections that have been taken, with singular unanimity throughout India, to the financial policy laid down by the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey. It points out that the Finance Minister has given no pledge that the money he proposes to raise as a Famine Insurance Fund shall be legitimately expended in such a way as will be just to the various Presidencies and Provinces of India which are to be compelled to contribute; that the new taxation on the poorer classes is singularly inopportune at a time when they are just emerging from Famine; that for the same reason the augmentation of the Salt-tax is impolitic and unjust; that the land has already to bear more than its equitable share of taxation; that the proposed Licence Tax is odious in principle, besides striking too low and affecting persons with extremely small incomes; that famines are calamities to which all persons should contribute; that there is no reason why an income-tax should be spoken of as the only alternative for the Trades Licence Tax, as every person could under the same title contribute to the revenues on account of the privilege of being permitted to carry on his means of livelihood; that the Licence Bill has been hurried through the various Legislative Councils with undue haste, and without any deference to the sentiments of the community; and that therefore a reform is needed whereby the non official community may be represented in all legislation affecting it. Mr. Maclean moved the adoption of this memorial, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Vurjeevundass Mahadowdass, and supported with vigour by Messrs. Kittredge, Kemp, Telang, and Martin Wood. Mr. Mowat next proposed that the memorial should be sent to Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Geary seconded. Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, moved that the memorial should also be sent to several other members of Parliament. Then Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, seconded by Mr. Martin Wood, led a vigorous attack on the Government of Bombay, for depriving the public of the right of meeting in the Town Hall, although that building had actually cost the community over two lakhs of rupees. We do not think that the meeting omitted to do anything which it ought to have done, and the speeches in support of the memorial were all that could be wished; in fact, several of them were characterised by genuine ability. In opening his speech Mr. Maclean justified the inhabitants of Bombay in making this appeal to the House of Commons. The Government of India is now in constant communication with the Secretary of State, by whom all its measures are approved before they are brought forward, and taking this fact in connection with the other important fact that the subordinate Governments are simply agents of the Viceroy for carrying these decrees into effect, it will be seen that the inhabitants had no alternative but to go straight to the House of Commons. Mr. Maclean made one or two hard hits at the spirit of Imperialism on the tendencies of which we have already expressed our opinion. Mr. Kittredge, who supported Mr. Maclean's motion, made a thorough-going popular speech, emphatically delivered, full of shrewd hits, and an abundance of wittily-condensed argument. He commenced by attacking the principle of the Bill, which he interpreted to be that the persons directly benefited by taxation should pay that taxation. Extend the same principle, he said, and Civil Servants would have to pay their own salaries, and the rates levied on the parishes of England for the sustenance of the poor would have to be levied, not upon the middle and well-to-do classes, but upon the poor themselves. This same argument was used in our paper yesterday, and it is impossible to dispute its cogency. He next asserted that, whereas the official and professional classes pay nothing whatever towards the revenues of the country, the trading and agricultural communities already furnish almost the whole of the revenues of India. Who pay your customs duties, your land revenues, your opium duties, who turn railway, irrigation, and canal schemes into profitable ventures, who pay all but an infinitesimal part of the Salt tax, and who pay the greater part of the revenue derived from stamps, telegraphs, and post-offices?—were some of the questions he asked, and the answer always came the same, "the traders and agriculturists of the country!" He put the whole case very neatly in this way. A supports himself and pays B a salary. He pays B so high a salary that B never requires public relief. A, however, is taxed so much for B's benefit that he is continually needing relief. The question arises, who is to support A? and Government answers it by saying, "Tax A again for his own protection!" This clever way of depicting the Government of India's financial policy fairly electrified the audience, and the speaker was applauded to the echo. He condemned the conduct of subordinate Legislative Councils for the weak way in which they carried out the most arbitrary and obviously unjust proposals of the Viceroy and his colleagues, and characterised as simply absurd the Government of India's pretensions to knowledge of the profits made at any time by the mercantile or trading communities as a whole. But undoubtedly Mr. Kittredge's happiest hit was where he described Lord Lytton's inconsistency in bolstering up Sir John Strachey's present schemes of taxation. It needs very little argument now to prove to the public mind that Lord Lytton is not a very valuable practical statesman; his sphere is more appropriately the drawing-room than the finance hall, and his *forte* lies more in managing petty social fireworks than arranging on a sound basis the affairs of a great nation. Nevertheless, Mr. Kittredge's way of proving the Viceroy's incapacity was delicious because so epigrammatic. In introducing the budget a year ago, His Excellency laid down the somewhat obvious maxim that "political economy is either a science or it is "not. If it is a science, the laws are not affected "by locality or climate. They are as inexorable "in one part of the world as in another, whether "they are followed or disregarded." This year, however, when the question is whether an already overtaxed portion of the community shall be taxed more than ever, and whether the official and professional classes shall, for spurious reasons, be exempted from contributing a share of expenses towards the expenses of the country, Lord Lytton says—"The "task we have undertaken is not to distribute "public burdens according to doctrinaire ideas "of abstract science or symmetrical perfection." Very good, Lord Lytton, but when you play fast and loose, not with tawdry compliments or the dimensions of ladies' trains, but with serious questions of finance affecting the most vital interests of the country, it is not much to be wondered at if your statesmanship is held up to ridicule before thousands of natives in a peripatetic circus in Bombay. We need make no further remarks upon Mr. Kittredge's singularly effective speech. We refer our readers to it in its entirety. Mr. Kassinath Trimbuck Telang followed up the speech with an effective exposure of the hollow shams which are dignified with the names of Legislative Councils, and confessed his astonishment that he, with other professional men, should be exempted from taxation for a purpose which even the most miserable classes of his own countrymen were called upon to pay. Mr. Mowat, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Geary spoke to the same effect, the last-named expressing his regret that the political circumstances of the country were such that the inhabitants of a great city like Bombay found it necessary to appeal for simple justice at the hands of the House of Commons in England. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote made a humorous enough, but yet telling, exposure of the injustice and narrow-mindedness displayed by the Bombay Government in refusing the citizens the use of their own Town Hall. We concur with him that Sir Richard Temple's conduct in this matter suggests that his ambition is simply to be an effusive lackey of the Government of India and not a just and independent ruler of this Presidency. However, we must take disagreeable events as we find them and try to improve them if we can; and in this connection we are filled with hope that the aspirations for justice and political freedom and representation which the enterprise of the Trades' Association has given the public of Bombay an excellent opportunity of expressing may not prove a howling desolation of honest political ambition on the part of the great non-official community of India.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

STATEMENT BY LORD DERBY.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Derby, in reply to a question, said that the Congress of the European Powers as yet made no progress. He further stated that Government had received no information that the Russian troops had entered Constantinople, but had just received a Despatch referring to the possible advance of the Russians on Gallipoli, which His Lordship said the Government had not yet had time to consider.

EVACUATION OF SAMADIE REDOUBT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 18.

The Russians have evacuated the Samadie redoubt within the lines of defence round Constantinople, which they occupied on the 15th instant.

THE CONCLAVE AT ROME.

ROME, FEB. 18, MIDNIGHT.

The Conclave assembled to-night for the election of a new Pope. Only three Cardinals are absent.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH SQUADRON TO MUDANIA.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, in reply to a question, said that the withdrawal of the British Squadron to Mudania was solely because of the better anchorage to be found there.

DESPATCH OF LORD SALISBURY.

A despatch of Lord Salisbury's has been published, in which he approves Lord Lytton's Khelat policy, but desires the avoidance of measures which would imply the permanence of British troops at Quetta.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day. The heavy Mails of the 21st ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. steamer Hindostan.

LONDON, FEB. 18, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with hardening tendency. Surats hardening tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5 3/16

The Manchester Market has been less depressed with rather more enquiry.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 110¼
Bar Silver 54

About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 19TH FEB., 11-10 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Meinam, from Calcutta, arrived.

RUMOURED DEFEAT OF THE KASHGARIANS BY THE CHINESE.

IT is stated that Kashgar fell on the seventh of December against the attack of the Chinese forces. The fate of its ruler is unknown, but his wives and four Mahomedan fugitives have taken refuge in the fort of Naryn, in Russian territory. This report comes from a Russian source, but from the rapid march of events lately it is believed to be true.

THE MAILS.

THE Brindisi Mail steamer of the 11th inst (the Venetia) has been delayed by bad weather, but appears to have made for Port Said direct. The Nizam, bringing the Mails from Suez, has been delayed two days in consequence, and only left at 6 p.m. on Sunday.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.........1s. 8⅞d.		per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight..1s. 9⅛d.		„
Credits,	3 „	......1s. 9⅛d.	„
Documents, 3	„	......1s. 9 3-16d.	„

MR. J. O'KINEALY, officiating Home Secretary, has been offered and has accepted a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council, vacated by Mr. Prinsep's going to the High Court.

GENERAL KEDAR NAR SINGH BAHADOOR, of Nepaul, had the honour of a private interview with the Viceroy on Feb. 14.

WE understand that Dr. Murray, Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, will in all probability continue in the discharge of his present duties for a further period of two years. Dr. Murray has reached the age of 55, but is still thoroughly qualified for work, and has rendered very valuable service to Government.

IT is reported from the Frontier that Mian Gul, the present ruler of Swat, and son of the late Akhoond, finding himself too weak to fight against the Khan of Dir, who does not entertain very friendly feelings towards him, is inclined towards the British Government. This has excited rebellious feelings in the minds of the Swat people, and in the meanwhile the Khans of Dir and Bajour have petitioned the Amir for permission to occupy Swat territory.

THE Dhond and Munmar State Railway is, we hear, progressing steadily, and without interruption, about one half or 70 miles of rails having been laid. It is expected that the whole length, viz 141 miles, will be laid by the middle of May next, as rails are coming in though not so fast as was anticipated. Ballast trains have been running from Munmar to "the lead"—38 miles—for the past month. It was originally intended to have a branch line to Aurungabad, as a relief work, but whether the scheme is still in favour since the Nizam's exchequer has run low, is uncertain.

WE are sorry to learn that another reason for discontent has sprung up in the Hyderabad Contingent. Colonel Way expected the command of the 5th Infantry, H. C., but it has been given to Colonel Shaw. The matter has been referred to the Government of India, and Colonel Way has proceeded to Calcutta on leave.

AT the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent accepted an offer of two lakhs of rupees in compromise of the long-standing claims of the East India Bank against Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Kessowjee Naik, and others, alleged to amount in the aggregate to some fifteen lakhs of rupees. By the terms of the compromise, Cassumbhoy and Kessowjee pay a lakh of rupees each within a month, each paying his own costs besides. The learned Judge admitted the question of the compromise was very embarrassing, because a speculative one. The matter relating to the litigation entered upon by the official liquidators occurred about twelve years ago; and it was a point of considerable uncertainty as to what the ultimate result of the suits might be. It was almost impossible, the learned Judge was of opinion, to get very reliable information as to the means of the gentlemen on whose behalf the offers had been made; and it was impossible for the Court to do much more than rely upon the opinion of the official liquidators, who thought the offers made were reasonable. The question before the Court was whether it was to the advantage of the company that the offers should be accepted; and looking at all the circumstances, and considering the uncertain results if the suits were prosecuted, his Lordship held that the interests of the shareholders would be best consulted by accepting the offers.

THE High Court, Allahabad, will have before it to day the case of Murphy *vs.* Murphy, in which the wife of a leader at Mussoorie seeks a divorce. The husband has filed a counter-petition, in which a Dr. Falwasser, now in England, is made co respondent. Mr. Conlan and Mr. Howard, barristers, are instructed in the case. The story which will have to be told in Court is said to be a romantic one.

THE crop and weather reports for the North-West Provinces and Oudh are by no means favourable. There has been a fresh fall of rain over a large portion of the two provinces; and in some parts the crops have been damaged by hail, damp, and blight. Fine weather is wanted "to secure the ripening harvest;" if the harvest be not secured, the present distress will be fearfully increased.

IT is reported that, after much negociation, a compact has lately been concluded between the Persian Government and the Tekke Turkomans of Merve, whereby the latter declare, *inter alia*, their allegiance to that Government, and declare that raids by them on Persian territory shall now altogether cease. It is also arranged that an agent of the Shah shall reside at Merve, and that 100 hostages from the four divisions of the tribe shall reside in Meshed. The Tekkes further undertake to send 1,000 horsemen to Meshed to be employed, but paid by Persia. On the other hand, Persia makes a very important concession to the Tekke in granting permission to a thousand of their families to occupy old Serekhs and the land adjacent on the Tejjen. The Shah has given a firman to the Chiefs forming the deputation, stating generally that the Tekke Turkomans of Merve have always been, and now are, Persian subjects; that their past disloyal acts are wiped out; and that His Majesty now extends to them his protection and favour in consideration of their engaging to act as obedient and faithful subjects. The Tekke Chiefs forming this important deputation to the Persian Government numbered 16.

THE *Bengal Times*:—By one of those tinkering manœuvres so familiar to the Indian legislator, the Bengal Licence Bill has passed through a stage of improvement which contemplates the interests of the State as paramount to all considerations. The maximum of taxation—for it is nothing less—has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. This is the work of the select committee which has introduced another feature into the Bill which more than ever assimilates it to an income tax. A provision has been added, making it compulsory on a person to take out a separate licence for his trade or calling, for each district in which he may follow it, irrespective of the total sum derivable from the aggregate operations of his business. In consequence of this iniquitous clause, a person carrying on business in five separate districts will pay five times as much as he would were he to carry on the same business in a single district, notwithstanding that the proceeds might be precisely the same. Thus a man owning a tea plantation in each of five different districts and making an annual income of, say, one lakh, pays five times as much as another proprietor who owns five gardens in one and the same district the proceeds of which yield in the aggregate an exactly similar sum. If we do not see the justice of this incidence, it is because we write at a safe remove from the official elevation that is enabled to inflict an impost upon the commercial, mechanical, and other laborious industries of the country and to exclude the official classes.

SENTENCE has been passed upon the engineers of the Yesso, to whose carelessness the fearful explosion, while lately in Hongkong harbour, is attributed the great loss of life, particulars of which we recently published. In passing sentence on the prisoners, Mr. Justice Snowden said, that "they had been found guilty of manslaughter by neglect of their duty, and the neglect was of such a [illegible] amounted to culpable neglect, for which they [illegible] and the verdict of the jury was a perfectly proper one. As to the 1st prisoner he undertook to do a certain duty, and his Lordship quite agreed with the statement of one of the witnesses that there was no division of responsibility. The prisoner was bound to shew his best skill and care to detect any defect caused even by chemical or mechanical action. But he did not try to find out for himself but waited for a report from the 2nd and 3rd engineers, with whom he was not on speaking terms. As to the 2nd prisoner, he had neglected his duty in not reporting the state of the boiler to the 1st prisoner; he satisfied himself with [illegible] conversation with the 3rd engineer, and if he had only made the matter known to the captain half an hour before the ship arrived, he might have averted the accident. The jury had recommended both prisoners to mercy, and this recommendation, together with their own statements, and the remarks made on their behalf by their counsel, had been considered, and the conclusion the Court came to was that, although their case was not one calling for heavy punishment, still it could not be passed over. The 1st prisoner's case was somewhat different to the 2nd, as he was paid a larger salary for higher skill, and some distinction would have to be made. But, as his Lordship had said before, it was not necessary to pass a heavy sentence, but he hoped this would be a warning to others, and that any persons guilty of similar neglect in future would not get off so easily." The prisoners were then sent to four months' and three months' imprisonment respectively, without hard labour."

THE *Straits Times*—We have not the slightest intention to raise again the question as to the circumstances of the surrender of the Maharajah Lelah and his accomplices. They are well-known and understood here. The Aborigines Society, under the inspiration of Sir Benson Maxwell, have, as their fashion is, taken the view of it which is in accordance with their own pre conceived notions and wishes. If they prefer to believe that Sir William Jervois and his officials dealt treacherously with the Malay chiefs and had them tried and executed illegally, they are welcome to such belief. It would be a waste of time to endeavour to prove their conclusions quite wrong, or to argue with philanthropists who talk of "the *alleged* murder of Mr. Birch and the *sinister* proceedings of Sir Andrew Clarke and Sir William Jervois towards the Native States." The marvel is, how any body of educated men should feel so self-confident and self-satisfied in passing judgment upon events which happen thousands and thousands of miles at a distance from them, in scenes and under circumstances about which personally they know little or nothing at all. "Most assured when they are most ignorant," they do not hesitate to judge and condemn their fellow countrymen, as if they were superior beings and almost infallible. Of the charity which thinketh no evil they apparently know nothing, but they believe the worst and paint the darkest when colonists are concerned. It is some satisfaction to learn that in Lord Carnarvon they seem to have met with a Secretary of State who was not disposed to accept their representations as gospel truth.

PERJURY seems to be as much the bane of the Courts in Ceylon as in India, and their machinery is systematically used for the gratification of private revenge or the exaction of some unprincipled demands. The *Ceylon Times*, in writing on the subject, says:—"How is all this lying and perjury to be stopped? There is evidence enough to convict such witnesses of deliberate perjury, and yet we see it committed day after day in our principal Court of Justice with perfect impunity, men deliberately swearing to anything just as spite, hatred, love, or a desire to do a friend a good turn, may be uppermost in their minds. When a man distinctly swears to three statements, all different from one another, and then goes into Court and swears to a fourth as he would to a fortieth, if required, he must be a perjurer, and should be sternly punished. As a fact he has nothing to fear from the law. Every native knows it, and the result is what we see, can see, and hear any day whilst the Criminal Sessions are being held. I do not blame the natives so much, for I believe many of them display no regard for the truth, simply because they do not understand what truth means. The other day in Court there was something pitiably *naive* in the reply of a little girl, a witness, from the neighbourhood of Avishawella. She was asked by counsel if she knew what truth was. Her reply was "No"! Had she ever been told or had she ever heard from her own people that it was wrong to tell a lie? The answer again was "No"! Of course, the chances are she was lying like the rest. But if we cannot all at once inculcate truthfulness by education, the Judges should, at least, put their foot firmly down on open, barefaced perjury. Half a dozen good liars in this country can get a man penal servitude or have him hanged. Should they fail in getting their enemy comfortably provided for at Welicadde, or comfortably tucked up, they have themselves nothing to fear, perjury in this country, in such a case, not being a punishable offence, as far as I have seen."

THE *Pioneer*:—The text of the warrant establishing the Ladies' Order is published in the *Gazette of India*. It is curiously ill-worded if the original idea of the Order is to be acquitted of absurdity, while if the wording is to be excused, the original idea is indefensible. We read that the Order is to "be enjoyed by the Princesses of our Royal House, and the *wives or other female relatives* of Indian princes and others." This idea about wives is repeated in two other passages, one of which runs:—"It shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold the high offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India." Such a distortion of what ought to be the idea of a Ladies' Order renders it ridiculous. It is glaringly obvious that the wives of eminent men of rank already enjoy, as such, the titles and honours properly accruing to them on account of their husbands, but since titles, as a rule, can only be given primarily to men, a special order for ladies would be an admirable idea if it had been exclusively reserved for such ladies as are *not* mentioned in the warrant, and expressly denied to those who are there marked out as its recipients. Ladies of high rank in their own right, and ladies who play a prominent part in ceremonial life in such a way that the special grace with which they play it comes to be noticed, and ladies who show fine qualities in a great crisis, like the mutiny (for example (and are of adequate social rank to receive a decoration)—those would be the proper recipients of a genuine Ladies' Order. How this can have been overlooked in connection with the present Order is quite unintelligible. Excuses could easily have been invented for giving the Order to any lady on whom the Government might wish to confer it, for of all imaginable qualifications there is only one on which it should have been absolutely inadmissible. But that is the one which has been paraded in the warrant as the qualification which is to rule the gift in the majority of cases.

A CALCUTTA paper is responsible for the following:—"What should we say of a man who kept a lakh and a half of money locked up unproductive in his box for upwards of forty years? Such a case has lately occurred in this country. A Zemindar up country not long ago died, and amongst his effects was found the above amount in Bank of Bengal notes of forty years old. The Bank people were rather astonished by their presentation last week for payment, when of course they were duly paid; but the reserve fund is so much the less, as the Bank had long ago credited the old notes to that fund, never expecting that they would turn up.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON Monday night a serious accident occurred on the G. I. P. Railway, about ten miles beyond Bhosawul. A goods train was travelling rapidly down the incline at that place, when, by some means as yet unexplained, the engine ran off the line and rushed down the embankment, dragging the train after it. There was of course a terrible scene of confusion. The train was completely wrecked. When assistance arrived, it was found that the brakesman had been killed outright and that the driver had been seriously injured. Every effort is being made by the Company's engineers to clear the line.

The other day at Sholapore a pointsman was travelling on a low waggon behind a goods train. The waggon tilted forward, and the permanent way inspector was thrown out, with the result that one of the wheels passed over the lower part of his face, doing him frightful injury. The whole of his teeth were cut out.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the following letter which has been addressed to me, and which I think is valuable evidence regarding one point in the Cotton Frauds Act discussion.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, Feb. 19. D. GRAHAM.

Vingorla, Feb. 18.

DEAR SIR,—My attention was drawn to your letter of the 5th instant to the [illegible] Gazette [illegible] Adulteration Act. If my testimony be of any use, I [illegible] to that while I was in charge of the [illegible] for 2½ years no official interference was [illegible] the cotton trade, and yet the [illegible] commanded very high prices.—I am, &c.

MADHAVA N. [illegible],
Late Assistant Political Agent in charge of [illegible].

To DONALD GRAHAM, Esq., Bombay.

P.S.—You can make any use of this letter you like.

M. N. S.

GENEROUS CONDUCT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly publish in your to-morrow's issue the accompanying letter received from the Manager of "Wilson's Circus," in reply to an application made by the Colonel Commanding 66th Regiment to know at what rates the women and children of the regiment would be admitted to witness his performance. Mr. Wilson's generous offer has been accepted for this afternoon's performance, Wednesday.—I remain, &c.,

WALTER ROBERTS, Captain,
Adjutant, H. M.'s 66th Foot.

TO CAPTAIN ROBERTS, &c., &c.,

SIR,—I have the pleasure of informing you that at any time, day or evening (Saturday excepted), that it is convenient for the women and children of the 66th Regiment to attend my performance, they, as the wives and children of British soldiers, are freely admitted without charge. Please notify to me one day in advance when they are likely to accept of our invitation.—Yours obediently,

JOHN WILSON, Manager.

THE PUBLIC MEETING IN THE CIRCUS TO PROTEST AGAINST THE TRADES LICENCE TAX,

AND TO APPEAL TO ENGLAND THAT THE NON-OFFICIAL COMMUNITY OF INDIA MAY BE MORE LIBERALLY REPRESENTED IN LEGISLATION.

YESTERDAY, the inhabitants of Bombay having been refused by Sir Richard Temple's Government the use of the Town Hall, a public meeting was held in Wilson's Great World Circus to adopt a memorial to the House of Commons on the subject of the Trades Licence Tax and the manner in which legislation is conducted in India. The vast arena, which is capable of holding between three and four thousand people, was crowded; many natives were compelled to stand on narrow ledges at the edge of the Circus, and at times it even appeared probable that some accident would happen. The auditorium was filled almost exclusively by natives, although at the main door a number of European gentlemen had taken up their position. The actual arena in which the circus performances usually take place, was carpeted, and occupied by an influential gathering of the most notable men in the European and native non-official community. In front of the door through which Mr. Wilson's equestrians are wont to bound, a small platform was erected from which the various speakers addressed the great assemblage before them. Like all public meetings in Bombay, yesterday's was exceedingly picturesque, alike from the variety of costumes and the rich variety of colour represented in the various headdresses. A circle of flags of all nations suspended round the roof of the circus heightened the beauty of the scene. The meeting throughout was of an exceedingly enthusiastic description. Several of the speakers indulged in the most delightful free hitting, and when one of them with happy audacity dared to conclude his vigorous oration with a telling quotation from the New Testament, his listeners cheered him for several minutes with tremendous vigour. The enthusiasm which characterised the meeting was singularly marked when the various resolutions were put forward for acceptance or rejection. The Chairman had no sooner asked whether the resolution in hand was agreed to than a deep chorus of thousands of voices cried, "Yes, yes!" and in like manner, when he asked whether any one opposed it, the crowd shouted the negative answer and crowned it with hearty cheers. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, the Sheriff, occupied the platform, and when he had humorously requested, on behalf of the proprietor of the circus, the native gentlemen who were in the habit of chewing betel-nut to refrain from expectoration on the carpet, the real business of the meeting commenced. We append a full report of the proceedings and comment upon them elsewhere. Among those present in the arena we observed—The Hon. W. Lang, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, the Hon. V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Donald Graham, Captain Kellock, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. P. Robertson, Mr. Tennent, Mr. Miller, Mr. Jones, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Dickser, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. F. Mathew, Mr. Kittredge, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, Mr. Mowat, Mr. M. McPherson, Mr. Rowland, Mr. H. Curwen, Mr. Pearse, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. N. Randle, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Van Der Straaten, Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Rugonnath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master.

The Sheriff, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, having declared the meeting duly convened,

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed, seconded by Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas that Mr. Donald Graham be requested to take the chair.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I feel highly honoured at being asked to take the chair on this occasion. I was only told a short time before the meeting commenced that I should be asked to do so, and I am not as well prepared as I should like to have been. I must therefore ask you to look leniently on my shortcomings. I think, however, that the objects of this meeting are so well known that there is little for me to say. You are all aware of the cause of the new taxation, and of the manner in which the Bills legalizing it have been passed by the Legislative Councils. I am sure I am correct in saying that the policy of the Government of India in creating a sinking fund to provide against future famine expenditure is one which has earned universal approval, and I am sure also that every person in this great meeting is ready and willing to contribute his share to that fund. But what we can hardly acquiesce in is that a great national fund of this kind, for a great national purpose, should be raised entirely from the trading classes. The Government of India in making a distinction between the trading classes and other classes have gone on the principle that, during famines, the trading classes make profits out of the high prices, and that, on the other hand, the official classes and those with fixed incomes are sufferers by them. Gentlemen, I do not think I need say to you, most of whom are engaged in trade, that that idea is a perfect fallacy. It has also been said on behalf of this taxation, that it would be most unfair to tax the Civil Service, because a great many of that service were engaged, at great personal sacrifice in working in the famine districts; but, gentlemen, I think the answer to that is that if these officers were engaged in this hard work, as we all admit they were, they might have received compensation for it (hear, hear), and it is no argument to say that because they were so engaged, therefore all the Civil Service, not only this year but in future years, should be exempt from this tax [Hear, hear, and applause.] Gentlemen, there is another matter which we must consider, and that is the increase in the Salt Tax. I am sure we must all regret that it has been thought necessary to increase this tax, which already pressed severely on the poorer classes. The tax is now raised to what is equivalent to half an anna a pound, and to up country consumers that must be greatly enhanced by the cost of carriage and other charges, while as regards the coasting villages, I have been told by men who are acquainted with the subject that great loss is caused by the villagers being unable, by reason of the heavy price of salt to preserve the fish of which our seas here afford such an abundant supply. When we think of the enormous trade carried on in preserved fish in other maritime countries, we can easily understand that in this manner the country may suffer a great loss. [Hear, hear.] And now, gentlemen, there is only one other point to which I would allude. Many of you are perhaps surprised at our meeting in this place. As far as the place itself is concerned I think we could not possibly have done better. [Hear, hear.] We are indebted to the proprietor of this magnificent tent for its use, and I am sure we may congratulate ourselves on the opportunity which has given it to us. [Hear, hear.] But, gentlemen, we must feel that an appropriate place for a meeting of this kind would have been the Town Hall of the city. [Applause.] I am sorry to say that the local Government have made the very great mistake of refusing to allow the Town Hall to be used for the discussion of this question, and have thereby laid themselves open to the charge of trying to stifle public discussion. [Hear, hear.] I do not think that has been the real reason; I think there must be some misunderstanding about it; but however it may be, it is a pity that the act is laid open to such a construction. Gentlemen, I do not think I need detain you longer, and I will now call upon Mr. Maclean to move the first resolution. [Applause.]

Mr. J. M. Maclean—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have to propose to you the adoption of the petition to the House of Commons which will now be read to you by Mr. Lidbetter.

Mr. Lidbetter then read the following memorial:—

To the Honourable the COMMONS of the UNITED KINGDOM in PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the City of Bombay, in the East Indies,

Sheweth,—That on Dec. 27, 1877, Sir John Strachey, the Finance Minister of the Government of India, at a meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, made a statement declaring the necessity of creating a permanent National Insurance Fund for the prevention or mitigation of Famines in India, and announced that, as the ordinary revenue barely covered the ordinary expenditure, the Government of India had no alternative but to impose fresh taxation in order to provide the means of meeting this Famine charge, which has been fixed at £1,500,000 a year.

That, in pursuance of this policy, the duty levied on salt in the Presidency of Bombay has been raised from one rupee thirteen annas to two rupees eight annas a maund, and a Bill has been passed by the local Legislative Council requiring all persons and companies carrying on trades, dealings, or industries of any kind whatsoever in the Presidency of Bombay to pay fees varying in amount from Rs. 2 to Rs. 200, according to the classes to which they are respectively adjudged to belong, for licences entitling them to carry on their business.

That your petitioners, having in view the frequency of Indian Famines, recognize the wisdom of the proposal to meet the charges incident to such calamities out of the annual revenue of the country rather than by borrowing money, though it has caused them considerable uneasiness to observe that the Finance Minister refuses to give a distinct pledge that the produce of the new taxes shall be applied exclusively either to the extinction of Famine debt already existing or the construction of works specially designed to avert Famines, and shall not be alienated to any other purpose. But, while admitting that fresh taxation is expedient, and cheerfully accepting their own liability to bear a share of the burden, your petitioners respectfully maintain that the particular taxes sanctioned by the Government of India are highly objectionable.

That successive additions have been made at short intervals to the duty on salt in the Bombay Presidency, till it is now five times as heavy as it was forty years ago. The pretext for the most recent increase is, that the Government of India intends hereafter to reduce the duty on salt all over the country to a uniform rate of Rs. 2-8 a maund; but in the present state of India's finances it is exceedingly improbable that the time for effecting this reduction will soon arrive; and meanwhile no more inopportune season could be found for increasing the price of salt in Bombay and Madras than one in which the population of Western and Southern India are struggling to emerge from a state of great privation, and are suffering much distress in consequence of the abnormally high prices of most of the necessaries of life. It is not only the actual increase of duty that is added to the price of salt, for the cost to the consumer has been raised, since the new tax came into force, by fully 50 per cent., though the additional duty amounts to only 35 per cent.

That your petitioners believe that the land in India already pays more than its just share of taxation, and are of opinion that those classes of the population whose incomes are derived from other than agricultural sources may fairly be asked to supply the required increase in the revenue of the State. A Licence Tax is in itself a less unpopular measure than, what H. E. the Viceroy of India calls "the hated Income Tax"; and if, as in 1867, it were imposed equally on all the non-agricultural classes, it would probably yield a sufficient revenue to enable the Government to remit the new duty on salt.

That your petitioners, however, regret to say the Licence Tax Bill passed in Bombay is not only faulty in details, but odious in principle. It strikes too low, for all persons engaged in trade are made liable to it; and, though a provision of Clause 28 allows the Government to "exempt from the operation of the Act any persons whose respective net earnings are less than such sum as Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf," it would be better to fix a limit below which incomes should not be taxed than to leave such a power of varying taxation in the hands of the Executive Government. In Bengal the limit has been fixed at Rs 100, but it is respectfully submitted that incomes below Rs. 400 a year should be exempted, for otherwise the tax would fall on hawkers and other petty traders who earn only a precarious living, and upon many small farmers and thrifty labourers who contrive to do a little trade in the produce of their districts. The minimum fee, again, should not exceed one rupee. The present proposal to take Rs. 2 from each person having an income of Rs. 100 a year makes the tax on the poorest class equivalent to a 2 per cent. income tax, which is a very high rate. The maximum fee, on the other hand, might well be increased above Rs. 200, which is only 1 per cent. on an income of Rs. 20,000 and ½ per cent. on an income of Rs 40,000 a year. But the feature of the tax which is specially obnoxious is the exemption from its operation of all persons who have fixed incomes, and of the professional classes, including barristers, solicitors, and doctors. In his financial statement Sir John Strachey argued that "agriculture, trade, and the industrial arts have alike benefited" by the high prices caused by last year's Famine, while persons with fixed incomes have suffered from them, and that therefore "the obligation of providing for the relief of Famine should fall as lightly as possible on the latter class, and indeed on the professional classes generally." This argument involves the fallacy that high prices mean large profits, and as regards Bombay so far was it from being the case that trade prospered last year, that the Government has lately in an official despatch taken credit to itself for having deliberately sacrificed the export trade of this Presidency for several months in order that all the carrying power of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway might be appropriated to the use of the Famine-stricken districts of the Deccan. His Excellency the Viceroy, in his final speech on the financial statement, delivered on Saturday, Feb. 9, enforced the claim for exemption of the official and professional classes in these terms:—

I will not dwell upon the fact that the continued depreciation in the exchangeable value of silver has already very grievously reduced the incomes of those Government servants who, during the past two years, have been so nobly labouring (many of them at a great sacrifice of health; some of them at the sacrifice of their lives; all of them with a prolonged sacrifice of personal comfort) in aiding the Government to preserve the lives of its subjects from famine. I will not pause to ask whether a further deduction from their pay would be the State's fitting reward to its brave soldiers in that great campaign against so formidable an invader. But, of course, had we decided to tax official incomes, we could not possibly have exempted from taxation professional incomes of all kinds; and, if taxation were extended to professional incomes, where could the extension of it be stayed? At what further point could we have legitimately limited our application of the principle under which income was taxed? There is no conceivable form, or source, of income, whether derived from land, commerce, investments in public securities, the profits of literature, science, industry, or anything else, which could, in that case, be fairly exempted from taxation And thus we should be brought—inexorably brought—to what is really the only practical alternative to our present measures—the revival of the hated income tax.

It is, therefore, broadly asserted that the official class should be exempted from taxation as a reward for having done their duty during the Famine, and to compensate them for the depreciation in silver, and that professional incomes should share this exemption because the Government of India does not like to encounter the unpopularity of making professional men contribute a just percentage of their incomes towards the support of the State.

That your petitioners most earnestly protest against the invidiousness of legislation which seeks to establish the dangerous precedent that the official class, who make the laws in India, and who have already far too little in common with the non-official classes, European and Native, subjected to their rule, are justified in exempting themselves from a tax which is levied for a national purpose, and which should be paid in equal proportion by all classes of the nation.

That in no other country in the world are the incomes of the official class fixed on so high a scale, in proportion to the profits of trade, as in India; while lawyers and doctors make fortunes much more rapidly as a rule, in this country, than merchants do; and any loss these classes may have suffered by the depreciation of silver, the effects of which are not felt by them alone, have been more than made good to them by the extraordinary reduction in the prices of all articles imported from Europe which has been going on since the date of the opening of the Suez Canal.

That there can be no more difficulty, as was shown by the working of the Licence Tax of 1867, which applied to Government servants and professional men as well as to traders, in making a Member of Council, a Judge, a Collector, a Doctor, or a Barrister-at-Law take out a licence to exercise his calling, than in compelling a banker or a shopkeeper to do so, and that therefore the Viceroy's argument that the Licence Tax in its present shape is the only alternative to the Income Tax is quite unfounded.

That your petitioners a fortnight ago addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay, praying that the Bill might not be passed till the inhabitants of Bombay had had the opportunity of expressing at a public meeting their dissatisfaction with it; but this reasonable request was refused, on the ground that it was necessary the collection of the Licence Tax should begin from the 1st of April, and the Bill was hurried through the local Council almost without discussion, the non-official members vainly protesting and being outvoted by the official majority: and the local Government has since refused the use of the Town Hall for a public meeting to discuss the Bill.

That, consequently, the Government of India seems to have remained in ignorance of the discontent the Famine taxation had excited in this Presidency; and H. E. the Viceroy, on the 9th inst., spoke of Sir John Strachey's measures as having been "discussed generously and received favourably by all classes of the community," a statement which conveys a most inaccurate representation of the real reception given to those measures by the taxpayers generally.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to recommend Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to withhold his sanction to the measures of Famine taxation passed by the Government of India, until officials and professional men are included in the schedule of persons required to take out licences; and that, as the Government of India has apparently gone on with these measures of class taxation because it had no means of learning the real state of public feeling in Madras and Bombay regarding them, there being no representatives of these Presidencies in the Viceroy's Council, and the local Councils being now mere recording chambers for the Viceroy's decrees, your Honourable House will further be pleased to effect such alterations in the Indian Councils Act as will enable the Viceroy to enjoy the advantage of having all taxation Bills discussed by a Council containing duly elected representatives of those great cities which are the centres of intelligence, wealth, and industrial enterprise in the various provinces of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The memorial having been translated for the benefit of the natives present,

Mr Maclean said—In recommending this petition to your acceptance, I have first to explain to you why it is that we have decided on adopting a petition to Parliament instead of going to the local or the Supreme Government for redress. The reason is that we feel the hopelessness of attempting to get redress for our grievances from the Indian Government. [Hear, hear.] As you are all aware, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy are now in such close and constant intercourse by telegraph that the measures introduced here by the Government of India have always as a rule received beforehand the sanction of the Secretary of State, while as for the Local Government and the Local Council, they seem to limit their efforts to giving effect to the instructions of the Government of India. [Hear, hear.] Nay, not content with that, they even outdo the Supreme Government. You know that Lord Lytton, in his published speeches, has expressed the greatest desire to have public opinion freely expressed about these financial measures, and that he has made this one of the tests of their goodness, that he thinks they have really been accepted as good by the people of India. Now, the efforts of the local Government of Bombay have been directed towards keeping the public from expressing any opinion whatever upon the financial policy of the Government of India. [Hear, hear, and applause.] The Chairman has said in his opening speech that he thought this might be an accident, but for my part, I look upon it as only one out of several signs we have had lately that the canker-worm of servility is eating into and destroying that noble independence of character and cultivated liberality of thought which were the distinguishing glory of the Indian Civil Service [hear, hear,] and the true source of that excellence which we were all of us ready to recognise. It seems to be now the fashion, certainly with officials of the higher rank, to use all their exertions, not to carry out the wishes of the Viceroy as expressed in his public speeches, but to please what they believe to be his secret inclinations, and if Lord Lytton knew his own interests, I think he might sometimes address to those over-zealous officials who have vainly tried to stifle public discussion in Bombay the reproach which King John addressed to Hubert, "It is the curse of kings to be surrounded by slaves who take their humours for a warrant" to do ill deeds. [Hear, hear, and applause.] Then, gentlemen, since we despair of getting redress from any branch of the Indian Government, I think we are only doing our duty in appealing to that great assembly which is the inviolable home of free discussion, which spreads its protection over the subjects of the British Empire in all parts of the earth, and from which alone Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton themselves derive any authority which they possess. [Loud applause.] Now, gentlemen, I turn to the question whether the measures of taxation introduced by the Government are necessary and justifiable. I shall confine my observations entirely to the measures that apply to the Presidency of Bombay. Sir John Strachey, in his latest speech, stated that the key stone of his financial policy is this, the enforcement to the utmost of the responsibility of every great province of the Empire for meeting its own local wants in respect to famine relief. Well, bearing in mind that principle, I would ask you if it can be considered justifiable now to tax Bombay for famine relief. You all of you know that during the famine which has prevailed in this Presidency, the utmost economy was exercised in the administration of famine relief. [Hear, hear.] I believe there is a minute on record—I have not seen it, but I have heard of it—which shows that, out of the whole sum spent on famine relief in Bombay, so much has been spent on really reproductive works that probably the ultimate loss to the State will not exceed five or six lacs. Well, gentlemen, when you consider that the administration of the famine was so economically and carefully managed in this Presidency, and when you also know that the Government of Bombay has boasted in a public despatch that it means to collect nearly every penny of land revenue which was due by the people during those two years, do you not think that Bombay has done a good deal towards providing for its own wants in the matter of famine relief? [Applause.] If, after all this careful management, Bombay is to be taxed equally with other presidencies, in which money has been spent most lavishly and which have had the advantage of having the charity of England spent almost exclusively amongst them, I ask if that is not putting a premium upon lavish expenditure and discouraging careful administrators who wish to do well for the State and at the same time for the Presidency to which they belong? [Applause.] Again, supposing that taxation in Bombay can be justified, let me ask is this an opportune time for imposing it? Could they not have waited a little longer? It is far from a fact that we are yet free from the effects of the famine. I believe many native gentlemen will be able to confirm my statement, that in districts very near to Bombay, there is still very great distress existing amongst the poorer classes of the people [hear, hear], and many district officers whom I have talked to have deplored to me the results of the excessively high prices which still continue to prevail throughout the presidency. One of them told me only the other day that he saw a sight which he never remembered to have seen in his life before, a stream of *brinjarries* going with bullock-packs quite empty, and when he enquired the reason, they told him it was no use taking salt up country, because the people had no grain to exchange for it, they had exhausted their stores, and had no money left to buy salt with. I only bring these facts forward to show that there is still great distress which is likely to endure throughout the year in this presidency, and there is no conceivable reason that I can see why the Government should have been in such a hurry to impose fresh famine taxation when the ryots of the presidency are bound to make up within this very year the deficiency of the land revenue which they did not pay last year. So much then, gentlemen, for the general principle of famine taxation. Now, coming to the particular measures which have been introduced, I think that the objections to the increase of the salt duty will be more strongly felt in England even than in India. It is a most curious argument for the Government of India to use, that, because they at some time hereafter intend to reduce the salt duties all over India to a uniform level, therefore, in a year in which Bombay has just passed through a famine, they are to impose a special duty on Bombay salt, and to lower the salt duty in Upper India where there has been no famine. If this great financial reform, which is no doubt a good one, and would have the effect of abolishing the Inland Customs line, is ever to be carried out, why should not Bombay have the advantage of waiting till then before her salt duty is increased? However, gentlemen, the main object of this meeting is, I understand, to protest against the Licence Tax, and after a careful study of the Bill, which has been introduced into the Bombay Council, and pushed through there, I can conscientiously say that I think the new tax is the worst tax that I ever heard of, and possibly about the very worst that it ever entered into the mind of man to conceive. [Applause.] I shall not attempt to dwell upon the inequalities of the fees which ought to be levied, because subsequent speakers will deal fully with that point, and are more competent to deal with it than I am, but I will say a few words about our main grievance, namely, the exemption of the official class and of professional men from their liability to pay this tax. The great argument of Sir John Strachey in introducing his famine statement was that the trading classes had profited by the famine and that therefore they ought to pay for famine relief. I think that argument was answered very well by Mr Lang in the Bombay Legislative Council, when he said that on the same principle you might call upon contractors to pay all the cost of a war. [Hear, hear.] But is it the case, gentlemen, that trade in Bombay has really flourished during the last year? There is an example given in the petition, which you have heard read, of the conduct of Government in destroying the export trade, and I would ask you if it is not also the case that the import trade has suffered very severely in consequence of the famine that has desolated the Deccan and left the people without their usual store of money to buy clothes and other articles of necessity for their homes. [Hear, hear.] I believe that the whole trade was never hardly in a more depressed state than it has been of late, and even the petty traders find it much more difficult to make a living than they used to. However, His Excellency the Viceroy goes a great deal beyond Sir John Strachey in his argument. He sets aside, or at least he does not dwell upon the notion that traders ought to be taxed because they had made money, but he says the servants of the Government have worked very hard during the famine and have also suffered severely of late years by the depreciation of silver, and that therefore they ought to be exempted from paying this tax. Now, if they work very hard during the famine are there not minutes and despatches and resolutions of Government in which their services will be proclaimed? Will they not receive promotion, honours, and decorations for what they have done? And have they done anything beyond the duty which they were engaged to do for the State? I do not wish to say a word in disparagement of the services of the Government servants. I believe they have worked in a way which entitles them to the highest praise, and I do not think that the majority of them would at all wish themselves for this exemption from taxation on the ground on which the Viceroy puts it. [Hear, hear; hear, hear.] If their pay is not high enough let it be increased; if they have suffered so much by the depreciation of silver that their salaries no longer bear a decent proportion to the incomes of other classes of the community, let their salaries be raised, but do not make an invidious distinction which separates them from the rest of the community. [Applause.] But I do not think that is the case, that it can be said that at this moment the salaries of at any rate the higher class of officials are too small. I fancy there are very few merchants or traders in this city who would not gladly change places with many of the higher civilians who draw salaries here,—who would not gladly exchange their anxiety and toil, often, after all, rewarded with but little profit, for the great honour and ease, the social position, and the innumerable decorations which gentlemen in the Civil Service possess in addition to their very liberal salaries [Applause.] Then, gentlemen, there is, finally, the case of the professional men whom Lord Lytton proposes to exempt because he says if he did not do so the Government would have to come next to the "hated income-tax." I am unable to follow that reasoning at all. For myself, I believe the income tax is not so bad a tax if it is properly worked, as it was in Bombay during the later years that it was in force here. But I do not see, supposing an income tax ought not to be imposed, why the licence tax should not apply to professional men as well as traders.—And as regards officials I do not see why they should object to pay an income tax at all. Their salaries and incomes are perfectly well known, and therefore they cannot make the objection to the inquisitorial character of the income tax which is the greatest popular objection to it. Their opposition to the income tax can only arise not from an ignorant but from an intelligent impatience of being subjected to any taxation at all. (Laughter and applause.) Well, gentlemen, having thus gone through the measures that have just been brought forward, and our objections to them, I will, before I sit down, say a few words regarding the prayer with which the petition winds up. In the concluding part of the petition a great constitutional question has been raised. I dare say a great many of you have read lately a remarkable letter by Sir Fitzjames Stephen in defence of the Government of India against Mr Bright, in which he said that English rule in India must be based on force and justice. We must all recognise the accuracy of that definition. We see the force every day around us, and we know that it is very strong. We can also readily admit that the administration of justice in the Courts of this country is probably all that could be desired,—that equality of all men before the law is secured, and that their lives and property are properly protected by the laws of India. But in the broader and political sense of the term, justice requires, with regard to the taxation of the people, that it should be so adjusted as to be consistent with the enlightened principles of modern commercial legislation, and proportionate to the capacities of the several classes of the population. You can only secure that end by giving some kind of representation in the Council of the Viceroy to the various interests existing in the country. There is no such representation at present, and I do not think that in the present state of India it would be desirable to have a number of separate Councils with representatives in them. But the principle is in theory acknowledged, for Lord Lytton spoke the other day of the representatives of all classes of the community in the Legislative Council of India. All that we ask, then, is that this theory should be carried into practice, and that the great centres of wealth, intelligence, and industry of the country should be allowed to send representatives to the Legislative Council of the Empire to discuss bills of taxation and to enable the governing class to know what the wishes and the interests of the people really are. [Applause.] When I was at home two years ago I mentioned this idea to a very high official connected with the Government of India, and he said, "Oh, you are only wishing to imitate what was done with the Orangemen in Ireland,—a very bad precedent indeed;" but I replied at once that the English non-officials of India did not wish for any exclusive rights beyond those that they were prepared to concede freely to the natives in the great Anglicised cities of the Empire, and that all that we claim for ourselves we claimed on their behalf also. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, I think that this change in the constitution of the Indian Government would have a very beneficial effect on the whole community. It would make our life out here in every way much more healthful. Officials often say to us, "Well, what have you non-officials to do with the government of the country, you are here to-day and gone to-morrow; why should you trouble yourselves about it?" Now, I fully acknowledge that non-officials of India, like a good many officials, perhaps look generally too wistfully towards the West, and consider themselves only temporary sojourners here; but the way to alter that in their case would be to enable them to live something better than maimed lives out here, not to deprive them of the birthright of Englishmen, of all interest in the political institutions of the country. There is nothing that is so beneficial to the people as political discussion. It is the highest kind of education. I do not know that anything that has been done in England in modern times has helped so distinctly the progress of political intelligence and political capacity throughout the whole country as the commanding and stimulating influence of Mr. Bright's speeches. No doubt that is a rare gift; nobody can hope to possess such a gift out here. But as sometimes in certain countries you see monuments placed to commemorate some memorable event, which are composed of stones cast there by each passing wayfarer, so each one of us may hope to do something in his way to increase the political enlightenment of India, and if he does so by helping free discussion in this country, he does as good a work as if he were a missionary or a schoolmaster [Applause.] But, gentlemen, such a change in the constitution would be beneficial, not only to the people but to the Government; it would prevent the Government from following the course on which it has now entered of making the official class an exclusive class as it were, possessing all influence, all authority, all honour, and social position out here, and now as it were exempting themselves even from contributing towards their own support. [Hear, hear, and applause.] It would give the Government that strength which is born of sympathy and good-will between the governed and the governing classes. Such a support no Government is strong enough to dispense with, and without it all the state and ceremony, all the pomp and magnificence with which you may surround an Imperial Government are but as "a gilded halo hovering round decay." [Loud applause.]

Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas seconded the resolution.

Mr. Kittredge supported the motion. He said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have been asked to support the memorial which has been presented to you to-day and I do so very willingly, for I think the privilege of criticising the measures of Government becomes a sacred duty when these measures impose upon an overtaxed portion of the community fresh taxation [hear hear] and especially when that class of the community is one not able to defend itself. [Applause]. Now, gentlemen, what is it we complain of? Is it that we are taxed? No, it is not. Is it that we are taxed too much? No it is not. What is the reason for which we come here together to-day with regard to this licence tax? It is because the tax is imposed upon certain classes of the community who cannot bear that taxation. They are already overburdened, while that portion of the community which is best able to bear fresh taxation is entirely freed from it. [Applause]. Now, gentlemen, the speaker who preceded me and proposed the memorial declared this Bill to be the worst Bill he had ever heard of. I go beyond that. I say it is not only the worst Bill I ever heard of, but it is supported by the poorest arguments I ever heard of. (Laughter). For if one reads Sir John Strachey's speech and that of His Excellency the Viceroy he will be bound to conclude that no poorer Bill could have a weaker support than these gentlemen have given to this one. [Applause.] Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to go through all the arguments against this Bill, because time would not permit me to do so, and, further, this has been already done exhaustively by the independent members of the local Legislative Council, by the local press, and by my friend Mr. Maclean. They are further laid down very clearly very concisely and very ably in the memorial you have just heard read. But there are one or two points to which I wish to call your attention as they have not been so prominently dealt with. The main principle which underlies this Bill is that those persons who benefit directly from the revenues raised by taxation are the persons who ought to pay that taxation. Sir John Strachey says he taxes the agricultural classes anew because they and the traders are the only classes who come upon famine relief. Now, gentlemen, supposing Government servants are not always on Government relief, how would the principle act if those must pay taxes who are benefited directly by them? Who benefit directly from Government salaries? Government servants. Therefore, according to the principle of this Bill, these gentlemen ought to pay their own salaries. (Laughter and applause.) But, gentlemen, who pay these salaries? Upon whom fall those taxes which make up the salaries of Government officials and even of professional men? Take the revenues of the country. Who pays the 21 millions of land tax? The agriculturists. Who pays the 9 millions of opium tax? Traders. Who pays the 2½ millions of customs duties? Traders. Who pays the greater part of the four millions made up from stamps, telegraphs and post offices? Trade. [Loud applause]. Who support your railways? Traders. Who support your irrigation and canal schemes? The agriculturists. Who pay all but an infinitesimal part of the salt-tax? The agriculturists and the traders. [Applause.] Well, gentlemen, what do the professional and the salaried classes pay? Absolutely nothing. [Loud applause.] Notwithstanding Sir John Strachey's remarks, I say the fact is that the agricultural and trading classes not only pay the expenses of the Government, but the salaries and the incomes of the classes not taxed. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, is this not a true statement of the facts? [Hear, hear.] Now let me state a case. A supports himself and is taxed to pay B a salary. B gets so good a salary that he never comes to want. A has to pay such heavy taxes that he often comes to want. The question is, how to relieve A? Government says. "Tax him more for his own protection!" [Loud applause and laughter.] Am I not putting the case fairly before you? [Hear, hear.] It reminds me very much, gentlemen, of the story which is told by a political economist of my country of a farmer who had met with very bad luck. Times were very hard with him, and he lost one thing after another until he was compelled to send away his servants. He called his servant whom he hire, and he said "John, I have mortgaged my house, I have mortgaged my land, I have lost everything, but my cattle. It is all I have left and I cannot afford to keep you." Said John, "you have your cattle left." "Yes, I have my cattle." "Well, I will serve you for your capital." [Laughter]. "But what shall I do when my cattle is gone?" "Oh, then, you can serve me, and earn them back again." [Much laughter]. We shall soon be in that very position in this country; the Government will eat up all the property of the poorer classes until they will have to solve the problem as to what they will do when everything is gone. Will they be ready with so good an answer as John was? (Applause.) Now, it comes to be a question with us when Government insists upon taxing again and again the only classes who now pay the revenues and relieving or rather freeing from taxation those who pay nothing, the question arises, is it to be a crime in this country to support one self? Is it to be a misdemeanour and offence that you do support yourselves without a salary, Government, a misdemeanour which must be punished by the rods of taxation. [Loud applause] But there is one other point equally fallacious upon which Government rests for this act. Government undertakes to say that a certain class in this country have made money, and then, they tax every one in any way connected with that class. Does not Government know, and must we tell them that business is very uncertain, that a merchant cannot often tell himself whether he is making money or not? That while he makes profit, in one article he will probably be losing in another? That while he makes something one year loses the following year? Must we tell Government there is nothing so uncertain as the certainty of business? I suppose no merchant could be asked in any country how his business was doing, who would not be compelled to answer that for the past five years there have been no profits made, that there has been the most depressed state of business that ever was known, not here only but all the world over [hear, hear], and still Government undertakes to say that certain men have made money and consequently those men and certain other men must pay fresh taxes. Can any man or any body of men connected with the Government have the means of ascertaining with any certainty where and when profits are made in business? Can they determine where prosperity or adversity begins and ends? And is not the same thing true of the body politic as of the human body that when one member suffers all the members suffer with it, and when one member prospers all the members prosper with it? But there is one important point to which this strong protest against Government coming forward and saying, "Certain persons have made money. We will tax them for the revenue of the country." Next year they may come forward and say A certain number of that class have been making money." Another time they may insist that certain individuals have been making money and must furnish the revenue needed; and I am not at all sure that it would not be far more dignified for Government to say to half dozen of the rich native gentlemen that I see there are before me, "Pay us five lacs a piece to make up this revenue." [Great laughter and applause.] Then to go to the petty trader and the broker and the pedlar (applause) who make 4½ annas a day and make them pay out of their pittance. (Applause). But this bill is supported not by arguments, for there is not one argument which can really be called an argument that has been brought forward in its favour, but it is supported by a scare. We are told that unless we have this bill, unless we accept this tax, there is nothing to do but to have the income tax. (Hear, hear.) His Excellency goes so far as to say, speaking of this income-tax "science may prolong the life of the living, but it cannot resuscitate the dead," and still acknowledging that he cannot raise the dead he brings up its ghost, the ghost of the income-tax to scare us, to make us accept this iniquitous tax; iniquitous on account of the exemptions which render its incidence unequal and unjust. It seems to me simply preposterous—I must say, gentlemen, incomprehensible—that a man in his Excellency's high position can come forward and state to the country, in fact state to the world, when he has before him Act 21 of 1867, which includes the professional classes and salaried classes in the same licensed bill with the trading and agricultural classes—I say it is impossible for me to comprehend how a man in his Excellency's high position can come forward and say we have no alternative but the income-tax. (Applause). Sir John Strachey says politely, "Any one who says that a man with an income of Rs. 100 a year is poor does not know the facts." That is a polite way of putting it. (Laughter). I say that any man who can come forward and say that there is no alternative to this iniquitous bill, but the income-tax he does not know the facts, and I put it equally politely (Much laughter.) Now, his Excellency the Viceroy claims in support of his bill the local councils, the press, and the public. What ground is there for claiming the local council of the Bombay Presidency? its submissive obedience to orders from Calcutta? [Applause]. Was there one person to rise to say a word in defence of the principle of this bill? Not one. Was one word said which could defend that principle? Not one. What are the views of H. E. Sir R. Temple on the subject of taxation. Let me read them to you. I take them from his own speeches when Finance Minister of India. "The taxation will apply equally and justly to all sections alike without distinction." Another—"Free from objection, as hampering no particular trade and fettering no industry." Another—"And everybody, European or native, will, we trust, appreciate the justice of taxing all classes alike without exception." Another—"The Government of India has aimed at a financial policy to be at once safe, just and sound. Just, as tending to apportion more and more equally the fiscal burden between rich and poor. Sound, as gaining all proposals according either to known customs in India or to established principles in England. Another—"Though the revenue has been augmented, yet no fresh burden whatever has been imposed on any branch or trade of industry." These were his Excellency's views. Has there been any change? Is there one person in this place to-day who believes that if his Excellency had changed his views upon the subject of taxation—views so clearly, so distinctly put, he would not have explained the change. Does this Excellency fail in words when he wishes to explain himself on any subject? (A laugh]. No, mark my words his Excellency does not approve of the principle of this bill. [Loud applause] But there are other members of the Council. There is the Advocate-General, or I should say the Acting Advocate-General. The Advocate General was an independent member, but the Acting Advocate-General appears to be a dependent member [hear, hear], bound to support every bill of Government. Had he any word to say in its favour? Here is a gentleman of great ability, of legal training obtained at Bench and Bar, a training which gives a man a facility of making the best of a bad case. [Laughter] Has he any word to say in its favour? Not one word. Nor has any other member word. No, gentlemen, mark my words there is not one member on that Council, not one member of the Bombay Council that favours this bill, and we protest to-day not only that this bill is inequitable, partial and, unjust loud) applause) but we protest that the members of the Bombay Council in a matter which directly affects the vital interests of this Presidency, in a matter—which, perhaps, is more important—which affects the good feeling of the governed classes towards their rulers—in such important matters as this the members of the Bombay Council salaried officials, Government servants are not allowed to vote according to their consciences. [Applause.] His Lordship claimed the Council; let him name one member who supports his bill. His Lordship claimed the press; let him name one paper which supports his bill? His Lordship claims the public; this monster meeting is an answer to that. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, there are principles which are called principles of political economy and the methods of taxation in most countries are supposed to accord in some measure with those principles. Now, the main principle, the fundamental principle, with regard to taxation is given by Adam Smith and acknowledged by all political economists since his time, so that it has become classifical and is as follows:—"The subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the Government as nearly as possible in proportion to their several abilities. . . . In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation. Now, what does His Excellency the Viceroy think of principles of political economy? Let me read to you, gentlemen, what his principles were a year ago. When he brought forward the budget of 1877-78 His Excellency said—mark these words—'Political economy is either a science or it is not. If it is a science, the laws of it are not affected by locality or climate. They will assert themselves as inexorably in one part of the world as in another, whether they are followed or disregarded.' Those were His Excellency's views last year. Let me read to you His Excellency's views now: "The task we have undertaken is not to distribute the public burdens according to *doctrinaire* ideas of abstract science or symmetrical perfection." [Laughter and applause.] Yes, gentlemen, when His Excellency wanted to give up 2½ millions of the revenue of India because of that 2½ millions £50,000 might be regarded as a protection of a new and growing industry in this Presidency then His Excellency thought political economy to be "a science" [hear, hear], and that its rules were inexorably asserted in every climate and every country, but when His Excellency wants to tax the poor cobbler who earns his one hundred rupees a year and leaves untaxed the Government Secretary who earns his Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 a year [applause]; when His Excellency wants to let the poor hawker who, carrying his bundle of *Kapra toplee* round from house to house and from village to village earns a bare Rs. 8½ a month and refuses to tax the member of Council who earns his five or seven thousand rupees a month. (Hear, hear, and applause.) When His Lordship wants to tax the poor woman who sells sweet-meats in the streets and earns a bare pittance of 4½ annas per day and refuses to tax the Governor who receive their Rs. 350 and the Governor-General who received his Rs. 700 a day. [Loud and protracted applause.] Then, gentlemen, *then* the laws of political economy are contemptuously thrown aside as *doctrinaire* ideas of abstract science or symmetrical perfection. [Great applause.] Could any opponent of this Bill, however hostile to the Bill, or, I may say, however hostile to the Government—could any opponent have used words so utterly condemnatory of these acts as the words of the Viceroy himself. [Hear, hear.] I close with but one word more, making a protest against our rule as in the words in which a protest was made against the rulers of the Jews two thousand years ago: "Ye bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne and lay them on other men's shoulders; but yes, yourselves will not move them with one of your fingers." [Immense cheering, which lasted some time.]

Mr. W. M. Wood in supporting the resolution said that the phrase ignorant impatience of taxation could not be alleged against this movement; those taking part in it were willing that some additional taxation should be imposed; they desire that barriers against famine should be erected; they only ask that the impost for this purpose shall be fairly apportioned. (Applause.) His Excellency Lord Lytton had said that they had not sought to distribute these burdens according to abstract ideas, but along the line of least resistance. That was an apt expression, but it was liable to a construction that His Lordship would not like to avow—it implied that these taxes were to be levied from the weak—from those weak in social influence, weak in organization, while the strong and influential classes are to be spared. There would be no resistance to these measures; there would also be no effort on all side of retrenchments for the classes, who could make themselves felt were to be exempt. [Applause.] It was all very well to speak of not levying these taxes according to scientific equity, but that was no excuse for proceeding in flagrant violation of equitable principles. It was begging the question to say that it would be wrong to concentrate taxation on a few rich subjects. No one desired that to be done; but it was asked that some semblance of an equitable levy should be attempted. Though Government had avoided the mistake of proceeding on doctrinaire ideas it had fallen under the influence of a current phrase a sort of rule of thumb amongst official financiers which was to the effect that strike low or your taxes will not draw. The logical deduction from that doctrine would be the imposition of a poll tax, but no one proposes that because of its obvious iniquity; but this licence tax had somewhat similar faults so far as it went. It was a great mistake to apply to the case of India that dictum drawn from the circumstance of European society. There was another and worthier doctrine of practical finance to which Mr. Gladstone in his budgets had always made it his object to aim that is, to exempt a certain amount of income from the pressure of all taxation. It was needless to speak of this principle being assured by the limit of Rs. 100; and in order to show how this limit was estimated on the other side of India, Mr. Wood read an extract from the memorial of the British India Association describing the condition of families of five persons on eight rupees a month as scarcely being able to keep body and soul together. One of the speakers had said there had never been such a tax as this conceived, but this was a mistake, for this licence tax was very similar to our non-agricultural income tax, the first experiment in provincial taxation in this Presidency. If Mr. Tucker had been here he might have said that Mr. John Strachey had stolen his thunder. But they all know what very small beer had been the result of that thunder. The tax had to be abandoned upon being imposed only one year; and there was a blue-book recorded against it. Our official legislators are very ready to quote former correspondence and other records against their opponents in debate; but if the discussion on this Bill had been delayed so as to allow of that blue books being brought forward, it would have been impossible for very shame to pass this new scheme. It must be remembered that this is not merely a fiscal question, but one that relates to productive outlay and conserving the resources of the empire. There are some signs of progress in Sir John Strachey's speech, and for us on this side of India there was no need for him to make apologies for spending funds on reproductive works. If he had not been so timid in this respect his measures would have been more welcome here. He, Mr. Wood, believed that the mercantile and other classes who had their opinion on this subject were quite convinced that there was only one consideration that need limit the rate at which reproductive public works should be constructed, that is, not to disturb the labour market. Funds were at call in England, still is avaiable to an unlimited extent not only in Europe but in this country for the purpose. There was one subject that the Finance Minister never alluded to, a skeleton in the cupboard that was never mentioned in Council. He [Mr. Wood] referred to the fact that nearly a third of the revenues of the country are spent out of it on the other side of the globe. This drain of resources ought to be offset in some way, and none so legitimate as the carrying out of productive public works. By this policy the exchange difficulty would be lessened, the value of silver would be steadier, and the springs of industry would be oiled throughout the empire. In all these debates there had been nothing said about retrenchment, though Sir John Strachey had shown how the expensiveness of our military system was growing. No retrenchments would tell except in that direction, and the classes who could have made the influence felt to good purpose had been exempted from this levy. It was matter for remark that these peddling fiscal measures are introduced under a Viceroy who inaugurated his reign by opening up a fretting and aggressive policy on our western frontier which, if not checked by wiser counsels from home, would bring in a flood of expenditure and debt. To set against such a flood these paltry vexatious imposts would be as futile as Mrs. Partington's broom against the billows of Atlantic. [Applause.]

Mr. Kasinath Telang said he belonged to one of those classes which had by some piece of good luck come under the special patronage of the Government of India, and which were exempted from the payment of the tax. He wished to say for himself that he had no desire to keep from the public revenues anything which he could be properly called upon to contribute towards those revenues for public purposes. The object of the licence tax was to establish what might be called a famine insurance fund, and he thought he ought not to be exempted from contributing to that fund. [Hear, hear.] He did not wish to be understood as speaking on behalf of the profession to which he belonged, but merely as speaking for himself. To his mind the iniquity of levying this licence tax in the way proposed was as strong, although he belonged to an exempted class, as it appeared to be to the minds of those who had already addressed the meeting. As he understood it, the ground on which the proposal to levy this tax was based was, first, that those officers of Government who had taken such great pains in meeting the famine were not the proper persons to be taxed in order to defray the expenditure that had been incurred; secondly, that inasmuch as these officers of Government were not to be taxed, therefore all other Government officers should not be taxed, and people who might in some sense be supposed to stand in the same position ought not to be taxed; and thirdly, that because these ought not to be taxed, therefore the professional classes should not be taxed. Lord Lytton had said, "If we are to tax all these classes, where are we to stop?" His idea was that the question should rather be "why stop anywhere at all?" In a matter of taxation every one ought to be taxed who derived benefit from the Government under which he lived. That was the grand principle of taxation, the truth of which had never been denied. He thought that every one who enjoyed the benefits of the British reign in this country was bound to contribute to the support of the State in exact proportion to the protection he received, although Mr. Kittredge had given credit to the profession to which he belonged for making the worst appear the better reason—a credit which he confessed he did not wish to accept—he thought that even the greatest in his profession would be unable to show any good and sufficient reason why the proposed exemption should be allowed. [Hear, hear]. Speaking for himself he would be prepared to welcome an honest income tax requiring from every individual a proper contribution towards the necessities of the State in preference to the partial legislation of the proposed licence-tax. There had been no reason shown in any of the debates in the Legislative Council to the exemption which had been allowed. With regard to the constitution of the local Legislative Council, he was extremely glad that this large meeting was about to adopt a memorial in which this question was raised. He looked upon the present local Legislative Councils as little better than a solemn farce. When the independent members happened to agree with a Government measure their opinion was spoken of as representing the general opinion of the public; but when they opposed any measure which the Supreme Government or the local Executive Government thought fit to introduce their opinions were spoken of contemptuously as a mere individual opinion not representing the general views of the public with which the Government officers were much better acquainted themselves. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. D.S. Kemp said—Sir,—In a large assembly like this, where all sections of the community without distinction of class or race are more or less numerously represented, when able exponents of public opinion have already addressed you, and others are yet to succeed, I would not have taken upon myself to offer any remarks were it not that they may in a representative sense help to swell the concurrence of public disapproval with which the measure under discussion has been met. In an extensive and varied community like ours, enjoying as it does liberty of speech and liberty of the press, there is always among the various political sections one which goes in for uniform opposition to Government on every debatable question, but more especially on questions of taxation. I believe, Sir, that the majority of this meeting do not sympathize with that section, but that on the contrary they have been accustomed to believe that Government are anxious to administer the affairs of this country with a conscientious regard for public welfare, and that it is therefore the duty of every good citizen to render it a loyal and steady support. Moreover, Sir, it would ill become us, considering the terrible crisis through which this country has passed, considering the splendid generosity which has been manifested during that crisis by England and the Colonies in the vast sums of money sent to relieve our suffering people. I say it would ill become us to hold back and shut up our pockets when the tax-gatherer knocks at our own doors. I believe, Sir, that this meeting is as willing as any body of citizens should be to contribute an increased revenue against a recurrence of such grave calamities. Many here present whom I could point have distinguished themselves by the great and successful exertions they have made to relieve the famine-stricken, and have contributed without stint from their private means for the same object. They and we have all along anticipated some extra taxation on this account, but we look with dismay upon a measure which imposes permanent burdens upon ourselves alone rejecting those rich streams of revenue which an equitable taxation would cause to flow from the professional classes from persons of indepenpent fortune, and from Government servants themselves. We are told, Sir, by the Finance Minister, that he thoroughly "sympathizes with our regrets and protest against the apparent injustice of this course;" but he assigns as his reason for it that the resources of his statesmanship are unequal to dealing with any but the agricultural and trading classes. Sir, this is a humiliating confession to hear from the mouth of the Finance Minister of a great Empire. These classes already pay the customs revenue, the opium revenue, the abkari revenue, the salt revenue, and the land taxes, and it would seem as if they were to bear the whole of the public burdens to the end of the chapter, while the professional classes, and more especially the public servants, are exempt from all but incidental taxation. We who have not graduated in that high school of statesmanship see no more difficulty in imposing a licence tax on these various exempted classes than on traders. The assessment in the one case would be just as inquisitorial as in the other, and although the recipients of relief in famine time may be more nearly connected with us than with the other classes, yet that I imagine is no more reason for confining the taxation than it would be for a similar limitation in the case of such a tax as the poor rate in England. Such a remarkable development of the idea of "localization" would not, I think, find much favour with the English people. It would seem, Sir, as if the imposition of this most unjust tax were one of those phenomena which sometimes occur to confound our most cherished beliefs, and what in this instance it seems to upset is the idea which we have always fondly entertained of the unbending impartiality and justice of British rule. But, Sir, I believe we should be doing injustice to the Bombay Government to attribute to them any sincere approval of this tax, and I believe it will be found that this soilure of the British reputation for justice is due to the headstrong influence of one or two individuals in Calcutta. I believe we should certainly wrong the Bombay Civil Service if we credited them with an approval of this tax. Any exoneration of the professional classes is entirely unnecessary. The presence here to-day of so many of these classes is a loud and honourable protest against the partiality of the tax. I trust, Sir, that this ably drawn up memorial will be adopted without a dissenting voice, and that the signatures which will be presently attached to it will, both in weight and in numbers be such as to attract the serious attention of the British House of Commons. Before sitting down I will read to the meeting a letter which I have to-day received from the Secretary of the Bombay Association, attesting the thorough concurrence of that influential body in the objects for which we are now assembled.

Bombay Association Rooms, No. 18, Sassoon Buildings
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, 19th February 1878.

To D. S. KEMP, Esquire.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association, to inform you that the Association cordially sympathizes with the objects of the meeting which is to take place this afternoon to protest against the invidious provisions of the recently enacted Licence Tax Act; and that they hope that the meeting will insist, among other important points, on the necessity of retrenchments in the various departments of Government. As soon as sufficient materials are available, the Association will forward a petition on this subject to supplement the representation, which they trust will be sent up by the meeting this afternoon.—I have, &c.,

YASAVANT VASUDEO ATHALYE,
Secretary, Bombay Association.

The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Mowat proposed the following resolution:—"That the memorial now adopted be entrusted to the care of Mr. Henry Fawcett, the distinguished member for Hackney, for presentation to the House of Commons." Mr. Mowat said:—

Mr. Mowat said—Gentlemen, I am glad that you intend to carry the matter now under discussion to the British House of Commons, and I feel sure that few subjects come before that enlightened body, which can possibly appeal so much to that sense of justice which has been proverbial for so many ages. The learned author of the "Wealth of Nations," in stating the general principles of taxation lays down as his first maxim—"The subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the Government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities, that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maximum consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation." Now, gentlemen, the bill which has just been passed by the local Government, making it compulsory on all the trading classes to take out licences, is nothing short of a violation of the above maxim—it is class taxation of the most objectionable kind. I feel sure that throughout the broad empire of India, Her Majesty has no more loyal subjects than the mercantile classes; a body of merchants laid the germ of this great dependency, and commerce has formed the mainstay of our connection with the East during the past two hundred years. We all sympathise with the Government on the late calamity which overshadowed the land, and when the history of the late famine is written, it must contain a record of many noble acts. We approve of the decision to have a special famine fund. We were all prepared for an increase in the taxation and had it been general, the community to a man would have supported the Government. [Cheers.] Instead of this, what do we find? It may be true a few speculators in grain, particularly in Calcutta, and the North-West Provinces, made money out of the late famine, but the commercial classes throughout the country lost severely through the prostration of trade. Never was there a more inopportune time for taxing a body who are struggling against unsatisfactory markets, not in India alone, but elsewhere. If there has been a gain by any class outside the speculators—the agriculturalists in the North West and the middlemen who supplied their poorer countrymen in Madras and the Deccan with food at abnormal prices—have reaped the richest harvest. As I have said before, the general body of traders (both European and native) have lost severely. Ask the piece-goods dealer regarding his operations, and he will tell you that several important marts have been closed to him on account of the famine. The same tale will be told by the copper dealer, and all traders excepting the grain speculators. In this Presidency the loss by the famine has been very severe; the effects still continue. At a time when the trade of the port required every stimulus, we found the chief highway thereto—the Great Indian Peninsula Railway—monopolized by Government, no doubt with the best of intentions, but in defiance of all the principles of political economy. It has since been found out that the policy was a questionable one, and late despatches of the Duke of Buckingham are against it. [Hear, hear.] Those who had grain lying at mofussil stations instead of carrying out their legitimate trade by exporting to Europe, were compelled to seek doubtful markets in the famine districts, which in a short time became glutted. Gentlemen, had this policy been continued until the approaching active export season, we should have had to face a financial panic, the severity of which might have been unparalleled in the history of this Presidency. As things stood the export merchant was a heavy loser. And those who were less interested in the grain trade with Europe were also heavy losers. In September and October our steamers had to seek employment at outports. This meant the loss of the legitimate returns from such business. And the matter did not end here. So bad was the freight market from Bombay to England that an enormous advance in the rate from England to Bombay was asked in order to make the double voyage pay. The importer was also a heavy loser, in so far as he could not lay down his goods here, except at an increase in cost. And while we have borne all this so mildly, why are we specially singled out for taxation? Let us take a glance at the list of those who are to be taxed. Schedule A is a very comprehensive one. The first on the list is "companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866." Now, gentlemen, there were some companies who did profit by the famine. I mean the railways, but as they are not under the Indian Companies Act of 1866 they are not to be taxed. Let us glance at the companies in Bombay who come under this schedule. The spinning and weaving mills are suffering in no small degree by the diminution of the demand for yarns and cloth in the Deccan and Madras, a great many are working short time, and in spite of such, production is still in excess of consumption. Some of the mills are working at a loss, and there can be no doubt but this great industry is suffering severely. The case of taxing cotton press companies is even harder, Bellary and the Bombay Deccan are among the great growing cotton fields of India. Yet the presses there stood idle for the season, and to the credit of one of the managers of a press in the Dharwar districts be it said that he set an example in the way in which his discharged the noble work of charity. [Applause.] What is to be the reward? The cotton crop was short last year as in years of famine it is generally short, and yet the very sufferer is singled out for special taxation. Perhaps the worst paying property in the Bombay Presidency as a whole is that of cotton presses. A single glance at any share list will show the truth of my statement. Then we come to bankers. It is a well known fact that with a famine the volume of their business is diminished. A smaller and less costly crop (notwithstanding the increase in the value of food-grain) has to be financed for; less money is turned over; anxiety is increased and profits diminished. Next on the list are commission agents. There are in this room many who will tell you that their returns were lessened through the curtailment of exports to Europe, through a falling off in the demand for piece goods and other articles over a large area of the country. They will further tell you that when they left the port they suffered severely. The shipping trade of the port was for a time destroyed, and when the large fleet of steam-vessels was driven from Bombay harbour, many anticipated commissions were gone. Are brokers to be taxed because, owing to the falling-off in business generally, there were fewer bills making and consequently less brokerage offering. Is the cotton broker to be taxed because he had less cotton to sell? Is the contractor to be taxed because there are fewer contracts in the field, and the volume of the work of Government done by relief works? Is the hotel-keeper to be taxed because he has more to pay for his rice, and when he finds things so bad that he cannot raise his tariff? Is the ship-owner to be taxed because his vessels are earning smaller freights, and he finds great difficulty in meeting his working expenses? Are the owners of conveyances to be taxed because when famine devastates the country there are fewer hires offering? [Applause.] I might go on still further, but the instances which I have brought to your notice are quite conclusive for my purpose. The poor native who earns one hundred rupees per annum from trade is to be taxed, and the lawyer who draws far more than the poor man's annual income per day is exempted. Gentlemen, the picture I have drawn is a true one—and

"Facts are chiels that winna ding
An' downa be disputed."

It is a well known fact that when trade is bad, the cases in the law courts are legion, and yet the rich recipients who profit by the misfortunes of merchants are exempt. And not they alone, but the other professional classes. Great sympathy has been expressed by Sir John Strachey for those who are in receipt of fixed incomes, and who of late have had to suffer from the depreciation of silver. Has Sir John Strachey forgotten that merchants, in order to carry on their business, have to invest a considerable amount of capital in this country? What is the position of him who laid down his funds at 2s. per rupee and now finds the same worth only 1s. 8d 3f.? I believe that the men now on fixed incomes in India are the best off of any. They know what they are about, and they have not had to struggle against the recent depression of trade. Had they been asked, I dare say they would all gladly have done something to help their country in its hour of trial The licence tax and an increase in that on salt (another most objectionable feature) never been put forward in preference to an income tax; but an income tax (however objectionable) would to my mind have been much better in so far as it must be more fair. Sir John Strachey has made a special reference to European traders bearing more burdens than the native. The European truly lives in a glass house; but a just system of taxation ought to be resorted to irrespective of any little difficulties in the way of collection—the man ought to be master of the difficulties and not the difficulties master of man. Gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that the seeming prosperity of a few in Bengal has led to this measure. I regret it. Because a certain section of the community has made money in one year, is that a sufficient reason for taxing the whole trading classes perpetually? Because money has been made in one part of the country, does that justify class taxation throughout the whole country? Some of the men who have made the money will leave and bear little or no share of the taxation; the unfortunates who have not been so successful must toil on in the hope of bettering themselves, and because they happen to be traders, they must pay. [Hear, hear.] I repeat my statement, put the saddle on the right horse, and all will be well. I have spoken to several gentlemen outside commercial circles on this subject and have received from them but one reply—"We sympathise with you, for we consider the special taxation very unfair." Although the injury may not be seen at the time, I believe no more fatal mistake can be made than that of creating a privileged class. It has been the ruin of more countries than one, and although a body of merchants founded this empire they want no privileges; they want a fair field and no favour; they are ready to bear their share of the public burden along with their fellow-subjects. Gentlemen, I have every confidence in the ultimate success of this movement; when it is dispassionately discussed before the British House of Parliament, the scales of justice will fall on your side. [Cheers.] You could not trust your interests to a better man than Professor Fawcett—one on whom the mantle of Adam Smith has fallen—one of the greatest free traders and one of the greatest economists of the age. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Grattan Geary said—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution that the memorial which has been read this evening shall be placed in the hands of Mr. Fawcett for presentation to the House of Commons. The Chairman in opening the proceedings spoke of the anomaly that the townsmen of Bombay instead of meeting in the Bombay Town Hall should be obliged to meet in this pavilion which, however, spacious and convenient is not the place in which the citizens should be obliged to meet to discuss matters of public interest. [Hear, hear.] But there is it appears to me a still greater anomaly, and it is this—that the citizens of Bombay in public meeting assembled should be obliged to ask the honourable member for the Borough of Hackney to present a petition to the House of Commons because their voices are unheard or unheeded by the Legislative Council which makes laws for this Presidency. Mr. Fawcett deserves well of India, and he will no doubt take charge of this petition and press it on the attention of the House of Commons. But it would not be necessary to send it six thousand miles away if the Indian Legislative Councils were better constituted and took note of the opinions and feelings of the non-official classes. [Hear, hear.] As things stand the cause we are now adopting is the only constitutional course open to us. By the temperate and firm use of the privileges we possess we shall succeed in enlarging their scope, and eventually the Legislative Councils will be strengthened by the infusion of the representative element. [Applause.] The evening is advancing and darkness is already descending on the meeting, so I will not detain you with a long speech. But I may say before setting down that the question we are here to-night to discuss is one of principle. We are not opposed to the increased taxation rendered necessary to provide against famine. What we object to is the exemption from that taxation of the official and the professional classes and the classes in receipt of fixed incomes. [Hear, hear.] There is no bitterness or disaffection at the bottom of the movement which has filled this great space with so many thousands of the citizens of the capital of Western India. Our objection is not to the licence tax, for that tax is after all a rough form of income tax, free from many of the practical inconveniences which the income tax, pure and simple, is as we all know entails. If it were fairly levied on all alike no objection would be urged against it. But the exemption from its operation of the very classes to which it would be least burdensome, and above all of the very official class which imposes it, is what excites our strongest disapproval. [Applause.] The exemption of these favoured classes is a defiance of every principle of political economy as laid down by all the great authorities from the days of Adam Smith to our own. So far from considering that Government officials should be exempt from taxation, Adam Smith considers that they of all others ought to be taxed, and for this reason "that the emoluments of office are not like those of trades and professions regulated by the free competition of the markets;" they are, he says, "in most countries higher than is necessary, the persons who have the administration of government being generally disposed to reward both themselves and their immediate dependents rather more than enough. The emoluments of office, therefore, can in most cases very well bear to be taxed." That great authority did not imagine that the official class ought to be exempted from taxation; he thought on the contrary that they could bear the burden better than their neighbours and he was quite right for their salaries are never subject to the fluctuations which make the incomes of others so precarious. [Hear, hear.] If there were time I would quote to you other authorities. I would read to you what Ricardo says that taxation under every form is but a choice of evils, but that provided the burden be equally borne and do not repress reproduction," it is a matter of comparative indifference what form it takes. Those taxes are the best which no class of the community can escape every "one contributing according to his means." I will not detain you longer. The Legislative Council has run through this fiscal measure which violates the first principles of equitable taxation. Under the circumstances, the best course for us to take is to entrust the petition to Mr. Fawcett for presentation to the House of Commons and commend it to his advocacy. [Cheers.]

The resolution was then put and carried with applause.

Mr. Morarjee Gooculdas moved—"That copies of the memorial and the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the following members of Parliament, with the request that they will give the prayer of their memorial their support in the house":—(The names of the M. P.'s have not been supplied.) He said—In taking this step I am sure we are showing no hostility to the action of Government, but simply exercising the rights which we as subjects of the Empress of India possess by virtue of the British constitution; to meet at a lawfully convened public meeting, and to express our opinion on such matters on which the views of the public may be at variance with those of Government. I am sure this appeal which we are going to make to the House of Commons will be warmly taken up by such members as Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Bright and others to whom we are greatly indebted for the deep interest they have taken in matters connected with India, and I entertain a hope that their exertions on our behalf will meet with success. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Ragoonath Khote moved—"That the inhabitants of Bombay in this meeting assembled do protest against the refusal of Government to grant them the use of the Town Hall for the discussion of public questions." Mr. Khote said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am come to the platform at a most unfavourable moment. It is now late in the evening. But as I have quite a new topic in hand to address you upon, I trust you will be pleased to show me some indulgence in patiently listening to what I have to say. I will not take up more than ten minutes of your time. You have already been informed of the object of this meeting, and that was to enter our protest against the inequitable provisions of the Licence Tax Bill, recently passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay; and you have already adopted the memorial to Parliament, protesting against the inequality and favouritism exhibited in the incidence of the taxation, imposed by that Act. You have next to direct your attention to another most important point, namely, the cause of your meeting this day in this unusual place. You find yourselves assembled in Mr. Wilson's Great World Circus Tent! You have been turned out of house and home! (Laughter) You have been thrown upon the world, and the world-famed circus Manager, Mr. Wilson has afforded you shelter this evening, (Laughter.) Why is this? Have we, the citizens of Bombay, no place, where of right we might meet and deliberate in a constitutional manner and give honest, but independent, expression to our views on public questions? Why do we meet here this evening instead of at the building, where heretofore we persuaded ourselves it was our right to meet and discuss public questions? A building which, if the recent action of Government be correct, is a Town Hall in name only—is no more a Town Hall than is the Government House of Parel or Malabar Hill, or any other public building, which is under the direct care and custody of the Government. (Loud cheers.) The recent decision of the Government refusing the use of the Town Hall for the constitutional purposes of this meeting is, indeed, a most serious matter; and it behoves us to study our exact position with respect to it,—I mean the precise limits of our right to that building, our relations with the Government in connection with that building. But for Mr. Wilson's kindness and courtesy, we should have found ourselves compelled to hold this meeting on the Esplanade in the open air, under the canopy of heaven, like the caste meetings of some of the lower castes of the Hindus. (Applause.) It is exceedingly important to us to have this matter clearly defined once for all. If it were once settled that Government has the right of excluding the public from the use of the Town Hall, whenever in their wisdom they see cause to do so, whenever, in fact, they anticipate that the acts of Government, whether legislative or administrative, are to be subjected to adverse criticism, it would be high time for the public to consider whether it would not be expedient to have a real matter-of-fact Town Hall of their own, and one not in name merely, as the edifice in the Fort has to our cost proved to be. (Hear, hear.) There are people who think, and not without some show of reason, that even on the assumption of the Town Hall being purely a Government building in the strictest sense of the term the act of the Government, in refusing the use of the Hall to us this time, is an act of petty tyranny an act of pure little-minded illiberality, an act tending to smother the free and honest discussion of public measures, an act calculated to discourage that noble institution, which Englishmen, and, I would say, even English women, prize so highly—I mean the liberty of speech. (Loud applause.) The refusal to give us the use of the Town Hall argues a nervous impatience of public comment, which I find it impossible to believe Sir Richard Temple would ever evince in any matter whatever—and notably in that of a measure of the kind, which we have had under our consideration here this evening—a measure of new taxation affecting the interests of the masses of the people. I would fain believe there were good and cogent reasons for the course Government have taken, though those reasons are not apparent on the surface to the outside world. Whatever the reasons, the fact however remains that we are houseless, and have had to assemble here for discussing a solemn public measure, where Mr. Wilson would have been most delighted to regale us with the strange antics of his educated horses, and the miraculous whims of his pet Mule Barney. (Laughter.) Hitherto Government were always ready and willing to allow the use of the Town Hall for public purposes, but a sudden change has come upon this time-honoured practice. This does indeed seem most strange, quite unaccountable, that we should be denied the use of the Town Hall on this occasion when it used to be invariably given to us on all occasions for holding public meetings. Of course, no Government records are available to me; but I have endeavoured to trace from public books the history of the Town Hall. If a question of rights of the public on the one hand and those of Government on the other were to be scrutinized, and adjudicated upon, it would seem that we are not quite without what lawyers in their wary language are in the habit of calling, a *prima facie* case. I cannot do better than to read to you an extract from one or two books. I am aware long extracts are wearisome in a public meeting and particulary at this late hour, but on a point, with which on the present occasion we are so nearly concerned, what I am going to read would, I trust, prove interesting. The late Dr Buist, an ancient inhabitant of Bombay, and a public writer of great repute, wrote a guide to Bombay, of and he gives this account of the origin and construction that building. (Reads from pages 87 and 88 some passages.) Mr. Maclean, another eminent public writer of the present day, now present at this meeting, and whose excellent speech you have just listened to in his Guide to Bombay recently published, gives nearly the same account of the Town Hall. (Reads from pages 205 and 206 some extracts.) Now, gentlemen, you will not fail to see that the sum total of these extracts goes to establish these facts, viz., first that no less than two lacs of rupees, belonging to the public, are sunk in this building; secondly, that Government have spent only three lacs, or, say, a little over half of the total cost towards its completion; and, thirdly, the original object in view in building the Town Hall was to provide a suitable building for public meetings and entertainments, and, as the second author says, for the use of the inhabitants of Bombay, whether for public business or entertainments (Applause.) And, gentlemen, the practice till now has invariably been quite in accordance with these views of the founders of the Town Hall. If these facts concerning the commencement and completion of the Town Hall had been present to the mind of Sir Richard Temple, I find it impossible to believe that he would have shut us out from that Hall in the apparently arbitrary manner, which all of us regret so much. It is said that the present Government of Sir Richard Temple has, in this instance, simply followed a precedent, that occurred in the time of Sir Philip Wodehouse, when a similar application was made to allow the public to hold a public meeting to discuss the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, which was an Act of the Government of India; the reason then assigned or understood was that, as the Bombay Government had already given expression to strong views against that measure, their concession of the Town Hall for the convening of that meeting might expose the Bombay Government to the imputation of inciting public agitators against it. However well intentioned, one would have thought that was rather weak conduct on the part of that Government. The use of the Town Hall up to that occasion was, as I have already said, always and invariably given to the public upon their demand through the Sheriff, but on that occasion a plausible reason was shown for the refusal, and no further notice was therefore taken of the matter. The meeting then intended was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and this meeting, too, would have been held there to-day if that edifice had not been previously engaged. Sir Philip Wodehouse must have little thought that his act would be drawn into a precedent for such a purpose and on such an occasion. Now, we must teach ourselves to think that if an intended public meeting have for its object the discussion and criticism of a public measure, which has been espoused by the Government, the people must despair of getting the use of the Town Hall Gentlemen, let us now consider the subject in another point of view. Supposing even that the Town Hall had been wholly erected by Government, as all Imperial public works are, with monies out of the Imperial Treasury, still the attitude of Government in this instance is hardly justifiable. In one sense Government is no more than a trustee of the public exchequer. All public works belonging to Government belong virtually to the public, who are the tax-payers and with whose money they are built. To deny to the public, therefore, what belongs to them can be justified by only one consideration—namely, the good of that public, which, however, it appears to be impossible to perceive on the present occasion. Now, gentlemen, to conclude. The Town Hall of Bombay is an entire misnomer, if the townsfolk are to be kept out of it according to the taste or feeling—I would not say the whim or caprice—of the ruling authority. I would advocate that the public should make a formal claim to the Government for the transfer of the Town Hall to the Municipality. Already the Town Hall of Calcutta has been made over to the Municipality of that city. I am not acquainted with the origin of that building there; but there, too, I surmise, public subscriptions and contributions must have formed part of the funds from which that edifice was built. Here, of course, I am open to correction If I am wrong, and if the Town Hall there was built entirely at the cost of the State Treasury, our claim here to the Town Hall of Bombay is all the stronger. Whatever action the public of Bombay might eventually take in this matter to make a formal claim, it is at least our bounden duty to ourselves to do what I would now propose for your consideration is in the language of the resolution confided into my hands. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Martin Wood seconded the motion, which was carried with applause.

On the motion of Mr. Gocuidas Jugmohundas, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and the Sheriff, and the meeting then dispersed.

Long before the proceedings had terminated darkness had closed in upon the scene, but the proprietors of the circus lit their "sunlights," and then the occasion, as the light shone on a sea of upturned eager faces, was one of such singular animation that those who saw it will not readily forget it. Three hearty cheers for Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the circus, were given, and then the crowd dispersed, the majority signing the petitions which were lying on tables at the various doors.

RATES OF GRAIN IN KATTYWAR.

MARKET rates of grain, &c., ruling at the undermentioned places in Kattywar, on February 13, at lbs. per rupee:—

Names of Talukas.	Wheat. per Re. lb.	Bajri. p. Re. lb.	Juwar. p. Re. lb.	Rice. p. Re. lb.	Ghi. p. R. lb tola.	Gram. p. Re. lb.	Grass. p. Re lb.
Wadhwan	16 *17	16 *17	20	12	2 0	16	—
Dhrangadra	16	16	19	10	2 20	16	190
Limri	15½	16	18	12	2 0	18	160
Bhaunagar	14½	14½	18	12	2 5	20	80
Mahuwa	23	19	23	16	2 10	23	50
Verawal	18	17¾	...	13	1 30	...	†81
Porbandar	19	17¼	2 ½	13	1 32½	2 ½	50
Junagarh	15	15½	...	10	1 35	...	70
Jetpur	14	13¼	15	10	2 19	13	..

* Perdeshi. † Puls.

MISS EDITH GOW.—This lady, whose name, well up in the First Class, appears in the list of successful candidates for the last Matriculation Examination has the honour of being the first of her sex in the Madras Presidency to seek or obtain the distinction. It is as creditable to her as a woman, that she should have entered the educational lists, as it is to her as a student that she should have succeeded so well. Miss Gow, like Miss Conway and Miss Graham, the girls who passed the last Matriculation University Examination at Bombay, is of Indian birth and parentage. She is the daughter of a well known citizen of Bangalore. Miss Gow's successful encounter with the Madras University Examiners is, we believe, not without a purpose. She will, we understand, enter the Madras Medical College at the opening of the next session.—*Indian Representative.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Tatia Sucaram Purker, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bhawoo Dajee Boreker, the Mortgagor, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the western sides of Byculla, to Parell Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 264, standing in the name of the said Bhawoo Dajee Boreker, containing by admeasurement 237¾ square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Byculla to Parell Road, on or towards the west by the fazendary vacant ground, on or towards the north by the Government public drain, and on or towards the south by the house of Hurrychund Kerobs.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished household furniture best plated rich crockery and engraved glassware, a first-class full-toned grand trichord piano by "Schiedmayer," plants, &c, at the Diocesan High School, Love Lane, Byculla.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT an Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of A. C., Houston, Esq., the same comprises, richly engraved glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plated pickle frame, a set of best electroplated lily pattern spoon and forks for 18 persons, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished furniture, such as a telescope dining table for 12 persons, round dining table for 6 persons, dining rooms chairs whatnot, handsome circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, half backed sofas, tete-a-tete couch, centre ottoman, chiffonier, ornament stands, a first class sweet toned grand trichord piano by "Schiedmayer," veranda chairs, Tucker's plated double light hanging argand lamps, Bengal cots, English walnutwood and French polished dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, wardrobe, cheval glass, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A strong Madras built buggy.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first class grand Square Piano, by Collard and Collard, an English built Waggonette-built by Hall and Sons, in very good order, a light English built circular glass fronted miniature Brougham, a pair of Grey Arab Horses, well matched and fast trotters, a set of English plated mounted double Harness nearly new, at Sudder Court, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the propety of A. C. Watt, Esq., Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, &c., in the Tent, opposite Band Stand.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P M, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Captain H. T. BULKLEY.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, light 4 wheeled Dog-cart, a Handsome Young Mare, &c., at Messrs. Tudor and Co.'s Ice House, Apollo Street.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Messrs. W. H. DAVIS and F. H. FURBER.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Sweet-toned Piano, a splendid Billiard Table by Bennett, a fine Brougham by Collett, a male phaeton by Ness Brothers and a set of single harness by Grant, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, billiard table, carriage, &c., &c., the property of R. C. Blexendise, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English built Open Carriage, a light Miniature Office Brougham, Books, &c., opposite to Rampart Row.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd March, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. Leary Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS and Twist at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co, in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece goods, sarees, Nos. 30 and 32 orange twist, &c, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF BARSEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 9 o'clock in the morning, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Company's Press at Colaba by order of Thucker Meghjee Poonja and on account and at the risk of Thucker Haridass Gangjee.

63 full pressed bales Barsee cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the Underwriters ex "Salus" from Mauritius—

H E A S—57 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c. in the tent, opposite to the Commodore's bungalow, in Marine Lines.

On FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the tent opposite to the Commodore's bungalow in Marine Lines, the household furniture, comprising star cut glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cructstand, currydishes, spoons and forks, salvers, table cutlery, dining, drawing room, pier, oblong, dressing, and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawingroom, easy, arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, bookstands campcots, camphorwood and blackwood chest of drawers, dressing glasses, hanging argand and kerosine oil lamps, carpets, bath room furniture, &c.

None on view.

SALE of valuable landed properties at Grant Road and in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, formerly belonging to Sorabjee Eduljee Powwalla.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received intructions from the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on their premises on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Bai Cursetbai, widow of Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Powwalla.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February 1878, at 4 p. m., Grant Road property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 742 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at or near Grant Road on the east side of Khetwady New Cross Road, leading to Grant Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon without the Fort of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 155, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and numbered 14 and 15 in the Foras Land Commissioner's map, and bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to Sadasew Sunkerjee and now to Jehangeer Dadabhoy Engineer on the west by the public passage, on the north by the batty ground formerly belonging to Ragoonath Madhowjee and now to Haji Alee Mahamed, and on the south by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee and his wife Dinbai, and partition wall separating the said property from the property of Dinbai and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mrs. Lovett. The ground rent is Rs. 2-13 per annum.

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of February 1878, at 4 p m., Parsee Bazaar Street Property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon forming one compartment, in a chawl or range of buildings of seven houses or apartments situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar or Borah Bazaar Street in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 89 square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or there abouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 355, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 27, and bounded on the east by the public road called Borah Bazaar or Parsee Bazaar Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage used by the premises and the adjoining apartments, on the north by another tenement or apartment forming part of the same range, and formerly belonging to Maneckjee Sorabjee Powwalla and now to Jamsetjee Maneckjee Desai, and on the south by another tenement forming part of the same range and belonging to the estate of Hormusjee Dossabhoy deceased, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the heirs and tenants of the said Cursetbai, widow. The ground rent is Rs. 2-7-4 per anum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS FROM BERNARD QUARITCH OF LONDON.

Bhagavad Gita (The) or a discourse between Krishna and Arjuna on Divine Matter.

Burckhardt's Arabic Proverbs, or the manners and customs of the modern Egyptians.

Cassel's (W. R.) Cotton, an account of its culture in the Bombay Presidency.

Fergusson (James) Study of Indian Architecture, with Map and Woodcuts.

Redhouse's English—Turkish Lexicon, showing in Turkish the various significations of the English Terms.

And a large number of other valuable Books.

Catalogues furnished on application to

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

who are instructed to hold an Auction Sale of the above on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 o'clock sharp.

Terms—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1878.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, the following, viz :—

On account and at the risk of Tyebally Mahomedally—

J. W. W.
J. & Co. } 15 cases of straw boards.
B. I.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Borah Bazar Fort, by order of Shaw Jaitha Hurrydass on account and at the risk of Vurudbman Poonsee the following shares.

10 shares of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, limited.

25 Per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICKS AT ETOLA (NEAR THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STATION)

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room No. 28 Apollo street, Fort by order of the Official Assignee High Court, and in the Ex Aspundiarjee Bomanjee Dustoor an Insolvent. A large quantity of bricks, lying near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co's station at Etola.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1878.

SEWING COTTON.

Trade-Mark—A Goat's Head.

BROOK'S

Patent Glacé and Six-Cord Soft Cottons for Hand and Machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.

EXHIBITION PRIZES.

The Only Prize Medal	London, 1851.
The Only First Class Prize Medal	Paris, 1855.
Prize Medal	London, 1862.
Gold Medal	Paris, 1867.
The only Diploma of Honour	Vienna, 1873.
Medal and Award	Philadelphia, 1876.

CAUTION—The genuine article has the name "Brooks" on each ticket.

J. BROOK & BROS.,
MELTHAM MILLS.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
SERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 650,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

SCHOOL HOME IN JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLES.

THE MISSES LE QUESNE offer the comforts of home with careful training and a thorough Education to the Daughters of Indian Officers of all branches of H. M. Service. The highest references, particulars of terms and of the salubrity of the island supplied on application to

MISS LE QUESNE,
Balmoral Terrace, Jersey.

FOY BROTHERS,

CAWNPORE, 69, CANTONMENTS, THE MALL.
ARMY POLICE,
AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS
AND AGENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, A NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled ; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W.
ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine ; if you ask for "Billious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM t has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, r any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60 & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co., for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A *branch Agency*, under the management of *Messrs. Soundy & Co.*, has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard room.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
Bentinck, Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS AND
REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Established in 1815.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and EMPRESS OF INDIA, through her professional taster honour our Firm with her commands. Here in Bombay, where we have traded continuously for years, our Brand is as well known as in Europe. In many varieties of style are our SHERRIES *dry, very dry, medium dry, golden,* &c., &c., and at following prices :—

Rs. 17-8, 20-8, 21-8, 22-8, 24-8, 25-8, 27-8, 28-8, 36-8, 38-8.

Our CLARETS and BURGUNDIES enjoy a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION ; our Home Partners select suitable Wine for this *trying climate,* and from growths best approved by their critical judgment. We offer BORDEAUX at the following prices :—

Rs. 11-8, 12, 14-8, 16-8, 18-8, 21-8, 24-8, 27-8, 32-8,—17-8, 18-8, 19, 22, 26, 32, 39.

Our own and our friends' CHAMPAGNE, shipped in many styles, *dry, very dry, extra cuvee,* and *medium* to *ordinary,* is not excelled by any. We challenge a test comparison.

Prices—Rs. 23-8, 25, 32, 42, 49, 50.

Our PORTS are secured by us from EMINENT GROWERS. Our Indian experience enabling us to determine with accuracy the most suitable, and Invalids may rely upon our judgment.

Prices—Rs. 19-8, 22-8, 23-8, 26-8, 36-8.

Our GERMAN WINES—STILL and SPARKLING—are procured from Houses of known repute—the quality as suitable for India is determined by Home Partners' experience.

Prices—Rs. 19-8, 25, 26-8, 30-8, 34, 40-8, 48-8—30, 32, 42.

Our Own well-known COGNACS need not be more particularly mentioned, they are simply *excellent, old* and *mature*—but to provide for varieties of taste, we keep other FIRST CLASS BRANDS. Our prices are

Rs. 18, 21, 23, 25-8, 27-8, 31, 34.

Our CORDIALS are *genuine.* We ship none of British Manufacture We have only those varieties MOST IN DEMAMD at prices

Rs. 18, 20, 22, 23, 25-8.

We supply the above described Wines in QUARTS and PINTS—some in JARS of *one, two,* and *four gallons.* Particulars *free* by post. WINES IN WOOD we keep in stock—particulars on application.

MINERAL WATERS.

We have two of the BEST KNOWN and MOST HIGHLY spoken of, the "APOLLINARIS" and the "BELTHAL." *See* separate advertisements.

BASS' CHAMPAGNE ALE—None superior to it can be shipped We ask for a trial order. *See* separate advertisement.

Prices—Rs. 5-12 for one doz. qts.
„ 4-0 „ „ pts.

GUINNESS' STOUT.

Bottled with patented appliance to secure condition. *See* separate advertisement.

Prices—Rs. 5-12 per one doz. qts.
„ 4-0 „ „ pts.

Confident in the quality of our various LIQUORS, *we undertake* ALL RISKS OF RETURN.

Our REPORT of the VINTAGES is now being DISTRIBUTED. We join in the expression of thanks for the very EXTENSIVE SUPPORT the PUBLIC has AFFORDED us, and we ask for the CONTINUANCE OF THE SAME FOR 1878.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, DeanyL eboaB m,an-

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro plated Goods Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received. Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or ference for payment in Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & CO. have landed for the Cold Season the following NEW MATERIALS from the First West of England and Scotch Manufactures.

Blue and Black Fancy Coatings,
Angola and Cashmere Trouserings
White and Plain Colored Linen Vestings.
Fancy Scotch Cheviots for suits,
Heather Mixed Ditto.
Broad Cloths for Dress and Special Wear.
Bedford-Cords, and Chipping Norton Tweeds for Riding Trousers and Breeches.

CASH PRICE LIST.

DAY, OR GENERAL SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in various Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Extra super made, from the best live Wool	45	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill	5	0
Suits of above	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8	8
Flemish Linen Trousers	6	0
Suits of do. do.	16	0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6	8

SHIKAR KIT.

t and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18	0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18	0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

EST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	28	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	9	0

TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine do. do.	14	0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades from A very large choice of these superior goods.	16	0
The very Best Angolas made	18	0
Superior Cashmere, very thin Rs. 18 to	20	8

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	36	0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38	0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26	8
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	39	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat	16	0
Do. Do. Do. Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Hymalayas, Neilghorries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree prons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RINGS.

'Oh ! how may torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring !"—CIBBER.

WEDDING RINGS, of pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable, each	Rs.	9 & 10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately come into vogue. Price according to thickness, from	„	14 to 25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which, though each is twisted, fit so exactly one into the other that when united they form but one circlet, each	„	16 to 25
DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS, set with 5 choice Brilliants ; also set with 5 Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Turquoises or Pearls. Prices vary entirely in accordance wtih the beauty, size, and value of the Gems, each from	„	100 to 1,000
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds, from	„	20 to 200
SIGNET RINGS, entirely of gold or set with Blood stone, Sardonyx, &c., from	„	18 to 75
LADIES' SIGNET RINGS, small and pretty, all gold, or enamelled, or set with stones, from	„	20 to 40
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair, from	„	25 to 50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both, from	„	35 to 200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a band Ring, with the hair plaited round, from	„	12 to 35
MASONIC RINGS, engraved with devices. Theseare generally Signet Rings, upon the stones of which the emblems are cut ; or enamelled in colours upon all gold, from	„	30 to 80
PUZZLE, SECRET BOX and other fancy Rings, from	„	20 to 40
GOLD KEEPERS OR GUARD RINGS, in a variety of patterns, from	„	12 to 30
POESIE RINGS, with enamelled Mottos, a host of quaint conceits, each	„	25

> "*About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring*
> *That she did give me ; whose poesy was*
> *For all the world like cutler's poetry*
> *Upon a knife, 'Love me, and leave me not.'"*—
> *Shakespeare.*

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

February 6, 1878.

FOR THE RACES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS.
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY,
4, Hummum Street.

POONA,
1, East Street.

CHRONOGRAPHS in Morocco cases, at	Rs.	45 each.
CHRONOGRAPHS, small size, very neat and handy for the waistcoat pocket, with case	Rs.	75 each.
CHRONOGRAPHS, large size, with dotting Pen, in Morocco case, with two bottles of Ink	Rs.	150
SILVER STOP WATCHES, in crystal case	Rs.	60
SILVER INDEPENDENT SECONDS LEVER WATCHES, in crystal-hunting, or semi-hunting case, from	Rs.	130 to 160
GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS LEVER CHRONOGRAPHS, of the finest quality, and with all the latest improvements	Rs.	600
THE SAME WATCH in Silver case	Rs.	300
THE SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASS, as supplied to the German and French Armies from	Rs.	55 to 80
Ditto. of Aluminium, from	Rs.	110 to 150

BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, EYE-GLASSES, &c.,
AN IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

T. W. PLANT and Co., Manufacturers of General Hardware, (Safes, &c.) and Merchants of Birmingham and London, require the SERVICES of an ENERGETIC and ENTERPRISING AGENT in BOMBAY to obtain ORDERS on COMMISSION and to whom a good and equitable return will be made. Only those with a thorough knowledge of indenters need apply. First Class references and security if required, are necessary. Apply to the Head Offices, 46, Arcade, Birmingham.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in a cool and healthy situation at Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Railway Station, with Compound and Garden. It has a Drawing-room, two Bed, one Dining, one Dressing, and two Bath-rooms suitable for a European gentleman and family. The rooms have been lately repaired and nicely painted. Rent Rs. 30, including all the Taxes and Malee's pay. For particulars apply to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 29, Matoonga.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season :—

Cama Cottage	Rs.	500
Bund Side	„	300
Parbut House contains 3 bed-rooms, 4 bath-rooms, and 1 dressing, drawing and dinning room	„	600
Walker's House	„	500
Keepsake	„	350

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils	Qts. per doz. Rs. 43
CHAMPAGNE Perinet & fils	Pts. 2 doz. Rs. 45
CLARET Cissac Medoc	Qts. per doz. Rs. 15
SHERRY, J. and C. White's, white seal	Qts. per doz. Rs. 26
GINGER ALE, Cantrell & Cochrane's	per doz. Rs. 4

STIRLING, BALD & Co.
2, Dean Lane.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a small consignment of

NIERSTEINER, Still Hock, per dozen qts	Rs.	18 8
SPARKLING HOCK	„	25
LONDON CLUB SHERRY	„	25

TERMS—CASH.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1878.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, Red	per doz. Rs.	23	0
Ofner, Red and White	„	24	8
Erlau	„	16	0
Sparkling White	„	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	„	24	8
RUSTER DRY	„	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage	„	78	0

SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

NORWAY BEER.........Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4 2 pts.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BORDEAUX.		
St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Margaux	„ 15	do.
Médoc Pauillac	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.
WHITE BORDEAUX.		
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.
HOCKS.		
Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	„ 19	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.
Rauenthal	„ 37½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	„ 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	„ 44	do.
Marcobrunner	„ 45	do.
Hockheim Dorn Dechaney	„ 45	do.
Steinberg	„ 48	do.
BRANDIES.		
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.
VERMOUTH.		
Premier qualite	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 8	do. Pts.
CHAMPAGNE.		
H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
LeForestier	„ 41½	do.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX—		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Looville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„
HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 18	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Geisenheimer	„ 18	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Do.	„ 25	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Steinwein	„ 22	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 24	„
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
BEER :—		
Norwegian Beer in 3 doz. cases at	Rs. 6	
Just landed ex-Steamer Stelvio.		
Kreuznacher Export Beer in champagne bottles (3 dozen cases)	Rs. 6-8	per doz.
Do. do. ordinary Quart bottles (4 dozen cases)	„ 6	„
BRANDY :—		
Boulestin & Co.'s * Star Cognac	„ 22	„
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	„ 20	„
Do. ** Stars	„ 23	„
Do. *** Stars	„ 27	„
Fromy and Roge's well known *** Stars	„ 30	„
CHAMPAGNE :—		
Real Eugène Clicquot of Reims	Rs. 36	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 40	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Aubert Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	„ 35	„
Carte Blanche, ditto	„ 40	„
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, Epernay	„ 30	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
ASPARAGUS :—		
Best German	Rs. 25	per doz. large Tins.

Special terms for Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c. Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,

DRUGGISTS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

DRUGS, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical preparations, Patent Medicines, Nursery, Toilet, Smokers' and Household Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Medicated Confectionery and a variety of miscellaneous articles always in stock.

Prescriptions carefully and promptly dispensed at any time during the day or night.

Up-country orders (which should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay) receive immediate attention.

TERMS—MODERATE.

For further particulars apply to

D. FERNANDES AND COMPANY,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S.S. THIBET,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"CAVITE" BRAND,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the MANILLAS.
Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S
SPECIAL AGENT AT
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
No. 2,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

Just received a Small parcel of
REAL HAVANNAHS.
Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 per Box of 50.

CIGARETTES
MANUFACTURED DAILY
Deliciously fresh.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876	£1,475,85
FIRE RESERVE	£1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,494,084

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court Chancery.

TRUSTEES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.

M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.

Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables : and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, of monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

HOME AND EDUCATION.

MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON, Rutland House, Sale, Cheshire, wishes to receive Children of Parents residing in India to educate with her own, aged from six to twelve years. Resident foreign Governess. Terms inclusive 80 to 100 Guineas payable quarterly in advance. References kindly permitted to J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Sale, of Bombay ; J. RENSHAW, Esq., M. D., Sale ; Rev. G. CORT, M. A., Sale.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 25th day of February 1878, a FINAL DISTRIBUTION at the rate of RUPEES EIGHT PER SHARE will be PAID to all persons holding shares on which the First Call of Rupees 250 per share has been fully paid up.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER JASSAWALLA
Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th February 1878.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS.—The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Durbar Room, at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5-45 p. m.

The attendance of Friends and Supporters is requested.

EDWD. VAN DER STRAATEN,
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th February 1878.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company for the CONSTRUCTION of MANAGER'S BUNGALOW, COTTON GODOWNS and SUBSIDIARY WORKS. Plans, conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of D. GOSTLING, Esquire, Architect, Byculla Bridge. Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 25th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED

Registered under Act X. of 1876.

CAPITAL—Rs. 7,84,000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE : 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS :—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, making with the sum already subscribed in England the equivalent of Rs. 2,50,000. The Bonds will be for £50 each, bearing interest from 1st February 1878 at £8 per centum, per annum, payable (after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April 1878) half yearly on 31st October and 30th April in each year, redeemable in five years, secured by a first charge upon the Land, Buildings, Machinery, Block, Stock, and Outstandings of the Company ; the principal and interest will be payable in London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day at the option of the Bondholders.

Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £10 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts ; and Bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.

As the Loan and interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows :—

£10 per cent. on Application.
£15 „ „ Allotment

and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878. Deposits on application will be received at 1s. 9d per Rupee.

The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional [illegible] and partly [illegible] of a reserve for working capital.

Forms of application can be obtained of the [illegible] Bank, Calcutta, and Branches, and of the Company at their Offices, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. [illegible]

The subscription list will be closed on or before the [illegible] February.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MACALLISTER & Co.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEBENTURE LOAN
[illegible]

FORM OF APPLICATION.
(*To be retained by Bankers.*)

TO THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Having paid to your Bankers [illegible] per cent per annum, I request you to allot me [illegible] and I engage to accept the same or any lesser amount you allot me upon the terms of your prospectus of the [illegible] of and to pay the instalments to become due thereon in manner in such prospectus mentioned,

Name in full.
Address.
Description.
Date.

No—

RECEIPT.
(*To be retained by the applicant.*)

1878.

Received of the sum of Rupees, being the deposit of £10 per cent on application of Debenture Bonds of £50 each of the Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited.

Rs.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACK NEIL MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON : Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS : Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.